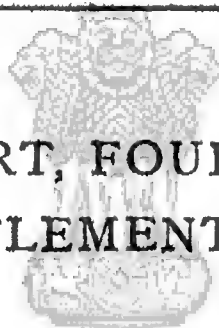

**FINAL REPORT, FOURTH REGULAR
SETTLEMENT, 1915.**



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FINAL REPORT
OF THE
FOURTH REGULAR SETTLEMENT
OF THE
SIALKOT DISTRICT

BY
D. J. BOYD,
SETTLEMENT OFFICER, SIALKOT.

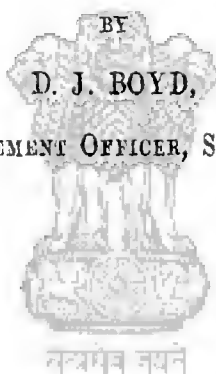


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FROM

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,
*Revenue Secretary to Government,
Punjab and its Dependencies,*

TO

THE SENIOR SECRETARY TO THE FINANCIAL
COMMISSIONERS, PUNJAB.

Dated Lahore, 9th April 1918.

Revenue & Agriculture.

Revenue.

SIR,

I AM directed to convey the following remarks and orders of the Lieutenant-Governor on Mr. Boyd's final report of the Sialkot settlement, which was submitted with your letter No. 91—764-1, dated the 29th June 1917.

2. The district enjoys the natural advantages of a soil of more than average fertility and an ample rainfall, which is supplemented by copious well irrigation, half the total cultivation being protected by wells. The outturn and quality of the crops are consequently of a high order. But the density of the population is greater than in any other district in the Punjab, and though the proprietary body is industrious and on the whole fairly prosperous their small holdings have always been recognised as an argument in favour of a lenient assessment. The demand of Rs. 15,00,000 (round) imposed by Captain Dunlop-Smith in 1891-94 represented an advance of only 20 per cent. on the assessment of 1865, and in view of the facts that there had meantime been an increase of 15 per cent. in cultivation, 26 per cent. in irrigation and of at least 25 per cent. in prices, was undoubtedly lenient. Indeed Captain Dunlop-Smith's assessment was slightly below that of the summary settlement made immediately after annexation. The incidence per acre of cultivation was Rs. 1-10-3 and was then considered low by comparison with that of similar tracts assessed about the same time. An equally cautious policy has been followed as the present settlement and the assessment of Rs. 17,83,237 announced by Mr. Boyd will involve an ultimate enhancement of 21 per cent. or rather less than was anticipated in the forecast report, with an incidence of just under Rs. 2 per cultivated acre. But owing to the liberal remissions allowed in the shape of protective leases on new wells and progressive enhancements, the immediate increase amounts to only 17 per cent.

3. Ample justification for this increase is given in the report under consideration. It is true that during the currency of the settlement just expired, while the demand owing to acquisition of land, di-alluvion, etc., has declined by about 1·5 per cent., there had been a nominal decrease of 3 per cent. in the cultivated and of 5 per cent. in the irrigated area. But the latter is clearly due to difference in classification, and since the number of wells has increased by 3,447 it is obvious that there can have been no real decline in the area under irrigation, while its intensity, as shown by the higher proportion of valuable crops raised, has been enhanced. Similarly, paragraphs 25 and 45 of the report make it clear that the contraction of cultivation is merely

the result of the common practice of abandoning land on the margin of cultivation in anticipation of reassessment, much of the land so abandoned being assessed by the people as if it were cultivated, and since measurements were completed large areas of waste land have again come under the plough. Moreover the figures do not take account of the great expansion both of irrigation and cultivation now in progress owing to the introduction of canal irrigation in the Daska and Raya tahsils. On the other hand the character of the cropping has improved, the proportion of the more valuable crops—rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton and wheat—being substantially higher than at last settlement, and the value of agricultural produce has risen enormously. The real rise in prices must be far more than the 35 per cent. stated in paragraph 31 of the report, as the commutation prices assumed for certain crops, *e.g.*, 34 annas per maund for wheat and 80 annas for cotton, are only about half those actually prevailing at present. Communications, though still backward, have been greatly improved by the opening of the Sialkot-Narowal railway, the extension of which to Shahdara will bring all parts of the district into touch with outside markets, and the pressure on the soil has been lightened by the decline of 13 per cent. in population, which is largely due to extensive grants of land in the new canal colonies. From the assessment reports it appears that over 160,000 acres had been allotted to Sialkot zamindars in the colonies, and the area must now be nearly 200,000 acres. The net profits from these grants must exceed 20 lakhs of rupees annually and their value in relieving congestion and adding to the prosperity of the parent villages is enormous. The selling value of agricultural land has more than doubled since last settlement, and cash rents, though taken only on a limited and generally inferior area, are also higher. Though ploughs have decreased owing to emigration the number of cattle has increased, and the mortgaged area, though still large, has been steadily declining owing to redemption during the last 10 years. Military service also brings considerable sums into the district which has now over 8,000 men in the Indian army, of whom over 3,000 have been enlisted within the past year. These facts all confirm the view that the general standard of prosperity is substantially higher than at last settlement, while it is certain that it will continue to rise as irrigation from the Upper Chenab canal, which had only just commenced when Mr. Boyd's report was written, is developed and extended in the three tahsils of Daska, Pasrur and Raya. It is believed that the profits from rice cultivation on the large areas of kallar land in Raya are already very large.

4. The total demand announced is, as already noted, Rs. 17,83,237 including Rs. 62,000 estimated fluctuating assessment in the Pasrur tahsil. But over Rs. 27,000 of this had been deferred for periods of 5 or 10 years and the demand for the first year has been further reduced by remissions granted on new wells. The final demand will be equivalent to only 63 per cent. of the very cautiously-estimated full theoretical assessment, and will absorb little more than one-tenth of the equally cautious estimate of the total value of the produce. Indeed, if the prices assumed bore a close relation to those which the producer may count on obtaining, the proportion would be less than one-twelfth. The Lieutenant-Governor, who has dealt with all the assessment reports, therefore readily concurs with the Financial Commissioner that the assessment may be considered undoubtedly though justifiably lenient. The small number of objections and appeals presented is evidence that it was so regarded by the people, and that the distribution of the demand between villages and over holdings commanded general approval.

5. Little development can be expected in the future, except in the canal commanded area, and His Honour agrees with the Settlement Officer, Commissioner and Financial Commissioner that for the rest of the district a 30-year term will be suitable. In the canal-irrigated tract conditions have not yet reached stability and the assessment may be regarded as tentative. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly accepts the view that for villages now or hereafter irrigated from the Upper Chenab canal, the term should be 10

years, subject to the orders contained in Punjab Government letter No. 1853 dated 27th July 1915, directing that at the end of 5 years assessments in the Pasrur tahsil should for the sake of uniformity be made on the same principles as in Daska and Raya, *i. e.*, on the sown instead of on the matured area.

6. In preparing the new record-of-rights Mr. Boyd and his staff were considerably handicapped by the imperfections of the previous maps, and some delay was caused by doubt as to how far complete remeasurement would be necessary. It appears that the new maps are distinctly better than their predecessors; but the proportion of estates which have not been remeasured since the settlement of 1865 is unduly high, and the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Settlement Officer and Financial Commissioner that it would have been more satisfactory had a complete re-survey been made of all villages not measured since 1865.

A considerable amount of the Settlement Officer's time had to be devoted to *hillabandi* and partition proceedings in the tract commanded by the new canal, and to the selection of colonists for the Lower Bari Doab colony. In view of these facts, His Honour agrees with Mr. Fagan that in completing the settlement of a district comprising 5 tahsils and more than 2,500 villages within 4½ years and at a cost of approximately 5 lakhs, Mr. Boyd displayed commendable despatch and economy. He is to be congratulated on the successful completion of his onerous task in a manner equally satisfactory to Government and to the people. His final report is characterised by admirable brevity and lucidity. It would be improved by the addition of a map on a larger scale and giving more detail than the present very inadequate one.

7. The work of Mr. Jenkyns in assessing the Pasrur Tahsil has already been acknowledged by Government. His Honour has read with pleasure the high commendation which Mr. Boyd has bestowed on his Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Khan Sahib Mian Abdul Aziz, whose work throughout the settlement was excellent, and on other members of his staff. The Financial Commissioner's review of the settlement is, as usual, admirable.

I have, etc.,

H. D. CRAIK,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

No. 91—764-1.

FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE :

Dated Lahore, the 29th June 1917.

FROM

V. CONNOLLY, ESQUIRE, I.C.S.,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

TO

THE HON'BLE MR. H. D. CRAIK, I.C.S.,

Revenue Secretary to Government, Punjab.

THE HON'BLE MR. P. J. FAGAN, C.S.I., I.C.S.

SIR,

I AM directed to forward Mr. Boyd's final report of the third revised settlement of the Sialkot District, together with the Commissioner's review, and to submit the following remarks of the Financial Commissioner.

2. The district lies in the submontane region of the province being situated wholly, except for the small Bajwat tract, between the river Chenab on the north and the Ravi on the south. Though one of the smaller districts in the province with a total area of less than 2,000 square miles it is fairly densely populated, containing approximately 2,500 estates with an incidence per cultivated square mile of 695, in spite of the fact that population has decreased by 13 per cent. since last settlement. The tract included in it is level and devoid of natural features, but it is traversed by two important streams, the Aik and the Degh, which cross it obliquely in a south-westerly direction. The average annual rainfall varies with distance from the Himalayas from 35 to 20 inches and in conjunction with wells where they are necessary, as is the case in most parts of the district, is generally sufficient for agriculture. As might be expected in a region of submontane alluvium there is a good deal of local variation in soil. For the most part it is a good fertile loam, but it is comparatively inferior in a limited central tract situated in the Sialkot, Zafarwal and Pasrur tahsils, while there are some stretches of stiff clay suitable for rice cultivation in the south and south-west. Of the total culturable area of the district nearly 80 per cent. is cultivated but there is room for expansion in Raya and to a less extent in the Pasrur and Daska tahsils. Of the total cultivated area of the district 52 per cent. is classed as irrigated, of which 47 per cent. is from wells; the smallest proportion being in the eastern tahsil of Zaffarwal where it is 33 per cent. Kharif irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal has been introduced recently into the Daska, Pasrur and Raya tahsils, while the Aik and Degh streams supply a moderate extent of lift and flow irrigation. Of the total normal annual area sown 11 per cent. fails to mature while 100 acres of mature crops are obtained for every 100 acres of cultivated area. The composition of the cropping is of a superior standard including such staples as rice, sugarcane, cotton, maize and wheat, but considerable areas of well irrigated land have to be devoted to fodder owing to scarcity of grazing. The rainfall is generally sufficient to allow of barani lands being manured, but they are not commonly double cropped as is the case with irrigated lands. The proprietary body of the district, which is predominantly Mussalman, is agriculturally fairly strong and on the whole moderately prosperous. Jats form the most important tribal element and are industrious cultivators but not very enterprising. Among the tenantry, who are generally small land owners also, Arains are numerous. The prosperity of the district has been helped by extensive peasant grants in the

colonies. The average cultivated area per owner varies in different tahsils, from 4·5 in Zafarwal to 7 acres in Pasrur, which, as compared with the central Punjab districts, is fairly satisfactory but indicates that many small proprietors must have to supplement their small holdings by taking additional land on rent.

3. The fiscal history of the district is dealt with in Chapter II of the report. During the early years of British rule it was far from being bright. Here as in not a few other districts the summary settlement made after annexation in 1849 quickly broke down. Thereafter, from the year 1850 onwards, Sialkot was under settlement almost continuously for 15 years up to 1865; the first regular settlement and its almost immediately succeeding revision being carried out in that period. At the former the demand of the summary settlement was lowered by 14 per cent. and a further small reduction was given at the first revised settlement which was sanctioned for 20 years. The demand was paid without difficulty. The second revision completed in 1891-94 resulted in an enhancement of 20 per cent. on the previous assessment and was slightly less than the demand of the summary settlement. Experience has shown that the assessment imposed was generally lenient and with the aid of suspensions in insecure tracts in bad years it has been paid without difficulty. Much care was taken in the distribution of the demand both within and as between individual circles and estates.

4. During the recently expired settlement the cultivated area underwent a decrease of 3 per cent., a result which is attributable to the erosive action of rivers and streams and to a fall in population. The decrease is shared by all tahsils but is most noticeable in Daska. The irrigated area also shows a decrease but this is to some extent a nominal result of diversity in classification. On the other hand the number of wells has substantially increased, a fact which points to more intensive irrigation. A large expansion in cultivation recently begun is in progress in the Daska and Raya tahsils as a result of the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal. From a comparison of the figures given in Appendix II of the present report and in Appendix A of the final report of the last settlement it appears that the normal annual mature crop area has fallen by 6 per cent., but on the other hand the proportion of the more valuable staples rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton and wheat has increased moderately in all tahsils, and will doubtless continue to do so with the extension of canal irrigation in Daska and Raya. As already noticed the population of the district decreased by 13 per cent. between 1891 and 1911, the causes being emigration to the new canal colonies and plague, from the latter of which the district has suffered severely. The recent construction of a railway from Sialkot to Narowal has improved the communications of the district and further extensions are in view, but apart from these changes, they are in a somewhat backward condition; while the Degh nala presents a serious obstacle to local traffic. Sialkot town is at present the only considerable market in the district. The rise in the actual price level of the important agricultural staples during the term of the expired settlement was not less than 35 per cent. which, though smaller than in some other recently settled districts, is nevertheless substantial. Statistics of alienation show that concurrently with the rise in prices the value of agricultural land has more than doubled in value since last settlement, sale price averaging about Rs. 150 per acre and mortgage money about Rs. 120. One conclusion which the result suggests is that the rise in prices cannot have failed to benefit the small cultivating proprietor to at least a moderate extent. The proportion of cultivated area under mortgage is comparatively large and varies from 20 per cent. in Raya to 27 per cent. in Zafarwal, but for the whole district only 9 per cent. is in the hands of persons other than members of agricultural tribes. The proportion under mortgage has been steadily decreasing by redemption during the last 10 years. Sales since settlement have been comparatively insignificant and by far the greater proportion have been in favour of zamindars. On the whole the standard of agricultural prosperity in the district has risen since the last settlement and is now moderately high; but not such as to suggest that the tract is capable of yielding a very high percentage of enhancement in assessment.

5. The cycles of years selected as a basis for the produce estimate varied in the different tahsils and are stated in paragraph 31 of the report. The long periods selected for the Daska and Raya tahsils are in some respects inconvenient, but on the whole the cycles adopted appear to have been satisfactory approximations to the normal. The assumed average rates of yield were in some cases slightly higher than the corresponding rates of the previous settlement but were as a whole certainly moderate. The commutation prices sanctioned in November 1912 were intermediate between those adopted for districts which came under settlement in the previous few years and those which have been approved since. They are much below those which have prevailed locally during the course of settlement operations and are certainly in no way excessive as compared with what may be regarded as the modern normal price level. The deductions from gross produce allowed on account of kamins' dues are considerably higher than has been usual in recent settlements, and it is interesting to find that this result is attributed to an improvement in economic conditions due to missionary activity. The average share of the net produce received by the landlord varies from 44 per cent. in Daska to 49 per cent. in Sialkot and Zafarwal and appears to be on the whole much the same as at last settlement. The half-net assets estimate based on batai rents for the whole district stands at Rs. 32,70,000 round.

6. Cash rents are of importance in the Daska, Pasrur and Raya tahsils alone, where they are paid on some 10 per cent. of the cultivated area. The lands on which they are taken being generally of an inferior kind. The estimates of half-net assets based on such rent is Rs. 25,25,000 round which is considerably less than that based on kind rents. The similar estimate derived from phakota or fixed grain rents, which are common in Daska only, is Rs. 31,93,000; while that taken by applying a 4 per cent. rate of annual return to sale prices is Rs. 34,42,000. All these estimates were fully compared and discussed in connection with the assessment reports and the sum finally adopted as the "true" half-net assets was Rs. 28,16,000, with an incidence of Rs. 3-1-11 per cultivated acre, which is slightly below the mean of the batai and cash rent estimates and nearly 14 per cent. below the former. As regards the batai estimate it has to be borne in mind that most of the rented area is held by tenants who are not landless but own land of their own and who are thus probably in a position to pay rents of a standard fuller than they would otherwise be able to do; in other words the computed average rates of batai are probably not fully applicable to the entire cultivated area as if it were entirely held by landless tenants-at-will. On the other hand the cash rented areas are generally of an inferior kind.

7. The following table shows the assessments which have been actually imposed and compares them with the estimated "true" half-net assets and the computed value of the total produce:—

Tahsil.	Expiring demand.	Estimated "true" half-net assets.	Assessment sanctioned in detailed village statement.	Per cent. of half-net assets, column 4 on column 3.	Per cent. of column 4 on value of total produce.	INCREASE, COLUMN 4 ON COLUMN 2.		INCIDENCE PER ACRE OF NEW ASSESSMENT ON		
						Amount.	Per cent.	Cultivated area.		Matured area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.
Daska ...	8,08,066	5,55,000	8,81,910	69	10	78,844	28	2 3 10		2 0 0
Raya ...	8,28,982	5,90,000	8,94,444	67	10.8	70,462	22	2 1 7		2 8 8
Pasrur ...	2,67,032	5,23,000	3,18,398	60	11.4	46,861	18	1 10 8		1 13 4
Sialkot ...	8,41,405	5,90,000	4,06,425	69	12.2	65,020	20	2 0 4		1 14 6
Zafarwal ...	2,44,876	5,58,000	2,87,065	52	10.6	42,189	17	1 13 10		1 14 2
Total district ...	14,80,361	28,16,000	17,83,237	63	10.9	3,02,876	21	1 15 8		1 15 6

*Includes Rs. 62,000 estimated fluctuating.

Lands receiving irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal in Pasrur have been placed under a purely fluctuating assessment on mature area, while in Raya and Daska such lands will pay, in addition to a fixed assessment, a fluctuating *nahri* rate on area sown except in years of extensive failure due to short supply or widespread calamity when the rate will be applied to the mature area only. It will vary from estate to estate in Raya, with an average of Rs. 2 per acre, but in Daska will be uniform at that rate. Otherwise the assessment of the district is wholly fixed. The above table includes figures for estimated fluctuating assessment in Pasrur, but not in Daska and Raya. It does not exclude sums deferred under progressive assessments as detailed in paragraph 47 of the report or temporarily remitted under protective leases. The proportion of enhancement which has been taken, 21 per cent., is slightly below the figure of 23 per cent. accepted by the Punjab Government in 1911 on the forecast report while it is exactly the figure anticipated by Mr. Emerson who prepared that report and is the same proportion of enhancement as was taken at last settlement. The initial enhancement after deduction of sums deferred or temporarily remitted is 17 per cent. The details of the new assessment by tahsils have been briefly but perhaps sufficiently noticed in paragraphs 33 to 42 of the report. As measured by incidence on cultivated area the gradation of pitch as between tahsils is as in the last settlement; the rates then being per acre cultivated —

					Rs.	A.	P.
Daska	...	...	...	...	1	12	5
Raya	...	...	...	...	1	11	7
Pasrur	...	...	...	...	1	6	9
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	1	11	2
Zafarwal	...	...	...	...	1	9	6
District	...	...	...	...	1	10	3

The new assessment and the enhancement involved may, the Financial Commissioner thinks, be characterized without hesitation as moderate. They were generally well received. Objections were presented from 387 estates out of a total of 2,522; but in only 52 were reductions made.

8. The principles followed in distributing the total sanctioned assessment of circles among individual estates have not been stated in the report as required by paragraph 550 of the Settlement Manual. A separate note on the subject has, however, been obtained from the Settlement Officer and a copy is attached. It shows, the Financial Commissioner thinks, that the detailed assessment was done with care and judgment and with full consideration of the various local factors involved. Much care and attention appears to have been given to the distribution of the new assessment over holdings.

9. The important subject of the record-of-rights has been fully dealt with in Chapter III of the report. So far as the new field maps are concerned the result has, the Financial Commissioner fears, been prejudiced to some extent by too wide an adoption of the principle of map amendment in place of complete re-measurement, the more so because re-measurement was carried out even at last settlement in comparatively few estates; the result being that more than half the estates of the district have never been re-measured since 1865. The amended maps prepared at last settlement were for reasons explained in paragraph 16 of the report by no means satisfactory, but it is a matter for congratulation, though perhaps somewhat surprising, that the amended copies of them which have now been prepared are a great improvement on their predecessors. Mr. Fagan fully shares Mr. Boyd's regret that it was not decided to re-measure all estates not so treated at last settlement. Out of the 2,523 estates which the district contains 564 were completely re-measured either on the square system, or by the aid of traverse stations

fixed and plotted by the Survey Department in riverain villages or in the course of killabandi; in 29 others there was partial re-measurement and partial map correction, while in 1,930 map correction alone was undertaken. A good deal of killabandi, as well as partition, had to be done in connection with the introduction of irrigation from the Upper Chenab Canal and added largely to the work of the settlement staff. The completion of measurements and the preparation of the record occupied about two years in each tahsil except Pasrur where the period was slightly less. Considering the difficulties which had to be met and the imperfections of the previous maps in most cases the above result was, the Financial Commissioner thinks, cred table.

10. Detailed di-alluvion rules for the periodical adjustment of fixed assessments on lands affected by the Chenab and Ravi rivers and by the large nalas or torrents of the district were prepared and sanctioned. They are generally similar to those approved for adjacent districts. Rules relating to fluctuating assessments have also been prepared and have been sanctioned by the Commissioner. The numerous land revenue assignments of the district, very many of them petty grants for village service, have been subjected to thorough revision and new registers have been prepared. Very moderate resort appears to have been had to the discretion given to the Settlement Officer by paragraph 196 (3) of the Land Administration Manual. Revision of the zaildari system has been confined to alteration of zail boundaries, enhancing the rates of inam and adjusting the grading. The sufaidposhi (zamindari) inams have also been revised, with a considerable reduction in their number, but an increase of their average value. These inams appear to have been allotted with great liberality at the first regular settlement and even now the total amount sanctioned is much above the normal proportion of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the land revenue. Many of these inams are temporarily enjoyed by the surviving ala lambardars who will be gradually extinguished. Suggestions for the reduction of redundant posts of lambardar, which are numerous, have been framed by the Settlement Officer and should be considered as suitable opportunities occur. The patwari and kanungo agency of the district have been overhauled with the result that the number of patwaris has been increased by 15, the assistant patwaris by 2 while 2 kanungos have also been added. The increase in strength was necessitated mainly by the introduction of canal irrigation. The grading of patwaris was revised so as to bring it into accordance with that prescribed. The scheme for suspensions and remissions of land revenue prepared by the Settlement Officer has been sanctioned since the report was written and a copy will be attached to the latter as Appendix IX. The matters specified in paragraph 65 are all of importance and should receive careful and continuous attention from successive Deputy Commissioners. The restriction in principle of canal irrigation to waste land will probably lead to difficulties with which it will be necessary to deal from time to time.

11. The new assessments have been introduced with effect from the Term of settlement. harvests detailed below —

Daska	...	...	Kharif 1913.
Raya	...	...	Rabi 1914.
Pasrur	...	...	Kharif 1914.
Sialkot	...	...	Rabi 1915.
Zafarwal	...	...	Kharif 1915.

With reference to the question of the term to be adopted for the new settlement, the Financial Commissioner invites attention to the remarks made by Sir Alexander Diack in paragraphs 43 and 26 of his orders on the Raya and Pasrur tahsil assessment reports, respectively. In the cases of Sialkot and Zafarwal he expressed an opinion in favour of a 30-year term. For those portions of the district which will not receive canal irrigation the chief factors for consideration in the present connection are probable development of railway communication and possible changes in the course and effects of river

and torrent action. For the latter, however, sufficient provision has been made by the rules reproduced in Appendices VI and VII, especially rule 3 in the latter, and by the power retained of introducing, if necessary, a fully fluctuating assessment in those estates of the Kalar and Dokandi circles of the Raya tahsil hitherto flooded from the Degh. On the other hand, probable railway construction by itself is, Mr. Fagan thinks, a scarcely sufficient reason for the adoption of a longer term than would otherwise be desirable. In the newly canal irrigated tracts of Daska, Pasrur and Raya conditions are of course at present unstable and some time must elapse before they reach permanence. Under the orders passed on the assessment report of Pasrur the fluctuating canal assessment in that tahsil has been approved for a term of 10 years, but it was subsequently directed in Punjab Government No. 1853, dated 27th July 1915, to Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners that at the end of five years the system should be so far changed that the assessment should thereafter, as in Daska and Raya, be imposed on the sown and not on the mature area. Such being the position, the Financial Commissioner recommends that the term of settlement for all villages now or hereafter irrigated from the Upper Chenab Canal be fixed at 10 years subject to the change in system at the end of five years already approved for the Pasrur villages. For the rest of the district a 30-year term is, the Financial Commissioner thinks, desirable and he recommends that this be adopted.

12. Mr. Boyd was in charge of the settlement throughout; but Duration and cost of settlement operations. Mr. Jenkyns, his assistant, carried out the assessment of the Pasrur tahsil. Operations formally began in October 1911 and the final remnants of the staff left the district in March 1915. Thus they were in progress for $4\frac{1}{2}$ years, a period which, though slightly longer than that originally contemplated, is, Mr. Fagan thinks, creditable considering the difficulties of the task and the fact that five tahsils were involved. The total expenditure incurred was approximately 5 lakhs, a sum which will be recouped in two years from the enhancement obtained. The settlement has thus been decidedly remunerative from a financial point of view.

13. The Financial Commissioner fully concurs in the commendation Notices of officers. bestowed by the Commissioner on Mr. Boyd's excellent work in the conduct of a settlement which has involved much arduous physical and mental labour. His assessment proposals, which were embodied in reports, which have already received the commendation of Government, were characterized by sound judgment and a sympathetic comprehension of the point of view of the revenue payer. In addition to the proper work of settlement he dealt successfully with several miscellaneous matters of considerable difficulty. Mr. Boyd pays a tribute to the careful and conscientious work of Mr. Jenkyns, Assistant Settlement Officer, which is, the Financial Commissioner is sure, fully deserved. Mian Abdul Aziz, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, fully justified his selection and the good work done by him merits cordial recognition. Credit is also due to the other members of the staff who have been favourably mentioned by the Settlement Officer.

I have, &c.,

V. CONNOLLY,

Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

Note by the Settlement Officer on the principles followed in distributing the total sanctioned assessments of circles among individual estates in Sialkot District. (See paragraph 8 of Financial Commissioner's remarks on the Final Settlement Report.)

THE main general considerations governing the distribution of the assessment over estates were the fertility of the soil, the amount of enhancement involved, the size of holdings, the financial condition of the people, their fiscal history and the pitch of rents. The size of holdings is of particular importance in this congested district.

In the *Daska tahsil* considerable departures from the assessments given by soil rates were necessary in the Aik circle which contains some very poor villages on the border of the Bet Bela, some good villages which, however, receive no irrigation from the Aik nala, and some excellent villages which enjoy irrigation in varying degrees. In the Charkhri I circle a group of five villages in the south-west—Nikka Kaila, Chak Toti, Langianwali, Bhakriali and Kotli Wairan—and another group of five estates to the south-east of Kot Daska, Sahke, Watalian, Kotli Kuppa, Kalla and Raja Ghuman, have been leniently treated because their previous assessment was high with regard to their fertility. In the Charkhri II circle the villages on the Pasrur border from Samailko southwards, with the exception of Shiniwala, Kotli Nagra and Tokri, are inferior and have been leniently treated but owing to their previous fiscal history the departure from rates is in many cases only slight.

Raya tahsil.—With the exception of the Darp the circles of the Raya tahsil, as they existed at the time of assessment, were long and narrow running roughly from north-east to south-west. There is therefore room for considerable variation in conditions of rainfall and fertility and the action of the Degh, Basantar and Ravi increases the number of factors which make an even distribution of the revenue impossible. Roughly speaking the villages in the north-east of the three long circles are much superior to those in the south-west and are therefore more highly assessed. Here and there the river or torrents have caused great improvement in one estate or great deterioration in another and thus the general rule that the north-eastern estates are the best is occasionally upset. A notable instance is found in the estates of Khara, Chak Umra and Megha in the north-east of the Dokandi which have had to be assessed much below rates because they suffer from floods, while Gorian and Sidhanwali in the south-west of the present Nahri circle have had to stand large enhancements because they have been transformed by deposits of silt from the Ravi. Owing to the great fluctuations in the condition of the villages in the south-west of the Khadar circle they have been brought under a fluctuating system of assessment.

In the *Pasrur tahsil* the most numerous divergences from rates have been in the Dokandi. This circle is not only long and running in a direction which gives one end of it a rainfall considerably greater than that at the other extremity, but it is affected by past or present floods and deposits of sand or silt: and for the future about no village in the circle is it certain that sailab, sand or silt will continue. The Degh torrent had of recent years taken to setting largely into a channel which gave its favours much more to the Raya than to the Pasrur tahsil. As a result the new measurements showed a great falling off in sailab area as compared with the areas given in Statement No. II attached to the assessment report. The rates sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner for the Dokandi were to yield a demand of Rs. 81,000 round, but when applied to the new measurements, they produced less than Rs. 66,000.

Consequently a good many estates in the Dokandi have had to be assessed a long way above rates.

Sialkot tahsil.—In the Bajwat substantial increases of revenue have been made in the western portion which has improved relatively to the rest of the circle and has hitherto been leniently assessed. The villages which used to

form part of Raja Teja Singh's jagir in the Bajwat proper have been very highly rated in the past. For this reason and because of the loss suffered through the partial stoppage of *kuhls* the revenue of several villages has been reduced and very moderate enhancements have been taken in the rest. Even where reduction was decided on there were no signs of distress in spite of an assessment which in one case at least amounted to Rs. 4-10-0 per acre of cultivated land. In the Charkhari circle the poor estates to the north-west were found already fully assessed and little enhancement has been taken from them. The south-western estates which are generally good and border on the Daska Charkari I were lightly assessed at last settlement and have now been subjected to considerable increase. In villages which have benefited from the fact that the Aik is now a perennial stream a fairly full assessment has been taken. On the border of the Bharrari circle a low rate has naturally been applied. In the Nianda a group of estates from cantonments towards the north-west have been assessed at fairly full rates owing to the proximity of cantonments and the fact that this group abuts on the Charkhari circle. On the other hand several estates on the eastern side by the Bharrari border have escaped lightly owing to the character of the soil and the difficulty of irrigation. In the Bet and Bharrari the assessment of villages has been individual rather than by groups or tracts. The suburban estates of Sialkot, where cash rents are very high and market gardening produces great profits, have been fully assessed.

Zafarwal tahsil.—In the Charwa and Jatatar circles the poor villages on the west, which adjoin the Bharrari circle of the Sialkot tahsil have been leniently treated. There is a somewhat *kalrathi* tract around the cross roads at Mirzapur and the cluster of estates in this part also has been assessed below sanctioned rates. The villages in the north-east of the Charwa have been fully assessed as they enjoy good rainfall and are fairly fertile. Otherwise the assessment of these two circles, which have now been combined into one, has not been differentiated by tracts but by villages. In the Dokandi the estates west of the Deg suffer little from inundation while those to the east are liable to damage from sand deposits. Their assessment has been differentiated accordingly but nearly all the villages in the south of this circle pay full revenue as they are benefited by silt. In the Dosahi it cannot be said that one portion is fertile and the other inferior but in the Darp the western villages are distinctly better than the eastern and the former have generally been assessed above rates, the latter below. The Dosahi and Darp circles have now been combined into one.

2nd June 1917.

D. J. BOYD.

No. 175, dated 20th March 1917,

From—H.A. CASSON, Esquire, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Lahore Division.

To—The Assistant Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab.

With your No. 661—425-1, dated the 3rd instant, you forwarded an advance copy of the settlement report of the Sialkot district. I have few remarks to make upon the report. It is concise and to the point. The only matter requiring orders is the duration of the settlement.

I agree with the Settlement Officer that for the tract not subject to canal irrigation a 30-years term is appropriate. Except for the Sialkot-Narowal Railway which has now commenced working the tract had reached a stable condition when the settlement was effected. The pitch of assessment is fairly high as compared with that of some other districts of the division, and the smallness of the holdings will always operate to prevent any future considerable enhancement of assessment. As regards the period of assessment for the canal irrigated tract, conditions in part of which may be further materially altered by the continuation of the Sialkot-Narowal line on as far as Shahdara, I would refer you to Revenue Secretary's letter No. 1853-S (Rev.), dated the 27th July 1915, and I agree that the assessment of this tract should be liable to revision at the end of five years.

2. Mr. Boyd had a very heavy task imposed upon him in assessing, with the assistance of Mr. Jenkyns in Pasrur, 2,517 estates during the period allowed in addition to other miscellaneous matters such as the selection of colonists, and of areas to receive canal irrigation. Such a task could only have been carried out successively by a man endowed with abundant physical and mental energy. Mr. Boyd set a fine example to his subordinates and I know personally that the high standard of outturn which he accepted for himself inspired his subordinates to corresponding exertions. Mian Abdul Aziz, Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, put in 4½ years of hard work of high quality and Mr. Jenkyns, Assistant Settlement Officer, brought the assessment of Pasrur tahsil to a successful conclusion.

The assessment has been well received. There were only 62 appeals to the Commissioner and only 11 of these were accepted by him or by the Financial Commissioner, thus only in 1 case out of 227 was the Settlement Officer's final village assessment reduced.



FINAL SETTLEMENT REPORT
OF THE
SIALKOT DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. The Sialkot District adjoins the Jammu State by which it is bounded on the north and the north-east. Elsewhere it is bounded by British districts; on the north-west by Gujrat; on the west by Gujranwala; on the south by Amritsar; and on the east by Gurdaspur. It is roughly oblong in shape, its greatest length and breadth being about 80 and 45 miles, respectively. The area of the district is 1,962 square miles, its population just short of a million and it contains 2,517 estates. Though there are only six smaller districts in the Province, Sialkot has the largest number of villages and comes second as regards population, and sixth in respect of the amount of land revenue. The district forms part of the Ravi-Chenab Doaba and is classed as submontane.

General description.

2. The surface of the district is flat and the only natural features are the rivers and streams which bound or cross it from north-east to south-west.

Physical features.

On the north the Chenab cuts off the Bajwat and covers it with a network of streams and water-courses. Its banks form the riverain circles of the Sialkot and Daska Tahsils. Its ancient bed extended to within 4 miles of Cantonments and forms the Nianda Circle, which is a cross between a sandy riverain and a fertile well-irrigated tract. The Aik Stream which traverses the Sialkot and Daska Tahsils forms an exceptionally fertile tract in the latter with its deposits of rich silt. The Degh runs diagonally across the district creating the Dokandi Circles of the Zafarwal, Pasrur and Raya Tahsils, depositing sand in the first and rich silt in the last, while its action in Pasrur is intermediate in character, but on the whole beneficial. In the south the Ravi forms the Khadar Circle of Raya, a fairly fertile and prosperous circle. The rich Darp and Dosahi tracts on the eastern border are also probably the result of river action in by-gone days.

The centre of the district is unaffected by rivers. It is occupied partly by an extensive region irrigated by wells forming the Charkhri Circles, where a sure supply of water and a fertile loam of moderate consistency ensure good harvests; partly by the dry, comparatively infertile tracts of the Bharari, Charwa-Jatatar and Pasrur Circles. This description, however, does not apply accurately to the eastern portion of the Charwa-Jatatar which is distinctly fertile. In the south-west and between the Khadar of Raya and the Dokandi there are lowlying lands with a stiff and somewhat sour soil forming the Kalar Circles of Pasrur and Raya and the southern part of the Charkhri II of Daska.

3. The district is classed as submontane, its northern boundary being only some 25 miles from the foot-hills of the Himalayas. The rainfall varies from 35 inches in the north-east to about 20 inches on the south-western border and is generally sufficient for agricultural purposes, while it is seldom heavy enough to be detrimental to health. The Bajwat alone suffers from too much moisture and there goitre, fever and impotence are prevalent. The Bharari and Pasrur Circles with the intervening villages of Zafarwal are the only tracts that suffer seriously from drought. Their soil is peculiarly dry and the absence of water prevents well-sinking. Elsewhere the rainfall is generally sufficient, as in the

Rainfall.

north and north-east, or else an ample water-supply enables the people to secure their crops by irrigation from wells. There are few tracts in the province which present as flourishing an appearance at harvest time as the Charkhri Circles lying in the west centre of the Sialkot District.

The rainfall of September is the most important of the year as it is required to mature the rice harvest and to give spring crops a good start. In the upper half of the district it can be looked for with a fair degree of assurance; elsewhere as often as not it fails either totally or in great part. The winter rains are also critical. They seldom fail entirely in this district, and a bad spring harvest is the exception.

4 Till quite recently the communications of the district have been bad. A single line of rail connects Wazirabad on the main line of the North-Western Railway with Sialkot City and Cantonment and passes on to Jammu. Another line from Sialkot to Narowal has recently been opened and there are distant hopes of railway communication between Narowal and Shahdara Junction. The North-Western Railway will probably take over the private line belonging to the Irrigation Department which runs from Sambrial to the Headworks of the Canal at Marala in order to provide for the wood traffic that comes down the River Chenab and is now held up by the canal dam. When all these projects have been completed the district will be fairly well served with railways. A metalled road runs parallel with the line from Wazirabad to Jammu and is comparatively little used for traffic. Another metalled road connects Sambrial with Daska and moves on to Gujranwala. It serves a large and fertile area and is of considerable importance. But the heaviest traffic of all is that on the road from Pasrur to Sialkot. This road was made of metal with very poor binding qualities and is at present in a very bad state but it is little needed now that the Narowal line has been opened. With these exceptions the roads are all unmetalled and in the south-west of the district even unmetalled roads are generally wanting. The Degh is a serious obstacle to traffic between the headquarters of the district and the Zafarwal and Raya Tahsils. At times traffic is entirely interrupted when the torrent is in flood and in its northern reaches the long stretches of sand that have to be crossed make the going very difficult. The crossings of the Chenab though plentiful in number are generally hard to negotiate so that the Bajwat is to a great extent cut off from the rest of the district. Within the Bajwat itself the numerous streams and rivers form a still further handicap to traffic.

The only market in the district is situated at Sialkot, a city of 48,595 inhabitants. It serves the tahsils of Sialkot and Zafarwal, most of Pasrur and parts of Raya and Daska. The market for the rest of Pasrur and Daska is Gujranwala, while much of the produce of Raya finds its way to Lahore or across the Ravi to Amritsar.

Irrigation.

5. There are several systems of irrigation in the district :—

- (a) The Bajwat is essentially a rice-growing tract irrigated by a network of *kuhls* which are fed by its many streams. The *kuhls* are maintained by and under the control of the people themselves and official interference is practically limited to the occasional grant of *takavi*. Disputes are of very rare occurrence owing to the easy-going disposition of the people. The efficiency of the *kuhls* has been greatly reduced by the diversion of the Chenab at Akhnur. The main stream now flows westwards and in the winter months very little water finds its way down the old channel that flows towards the south.
- (b) In the Aik Circle of the Daska Tahsil a somewhat similar system exists, but here there is only one stream, the Aik, which brings down a deposit of silt of extraordinary fertility. In the Sialkot Tahsil irrigation by means of *jhallars* only is permitted from the Aik, but in Daska the villages are entitled to dam the stream

in turns by erecting earthen *bands* and so to draw off its supplies through water courses. The land benefited by this system is among the most fertile in the Province.

- (c) Irrigation from wells is carried on throughout the district wherever water can be found except in the Bajwat, Dosahi, and river-ain circles where wells are hardly necessary. In the Aik and Charkhri Circles an ample and constant supply of water is to be found practically everywhere and, speaking roughly, it may be said that there is no difficulty in sinking wells in the tract west of the line Sialkot-Pasrur-Narowal, provided we exclude the Pasrur assessment circle. East of that line water is generally found in patches and the wells are situated in groups, sometimes as many as eight at a time lying within a radius of 20 or 30 yards. The driest tract is the central stretch embracing the Bharari and Pasrur Circles and the neighbouring portions of the Charwa-Jatatar. Even in these parts it would generally be possible to make wells but for the presence of *jillan*, a fine clay mixed with sand, that falls in from the sides of the well as fast as it can be dug out. The depth to water varies greatly: near the rivers and the Degh stream it is close to the surface, and unlined wells or *dhenklis* are frequently sufficient: in the Charkhri Circles it averages about 30 feet. The greatest depth is found near Sialkot itself where wells from 40 to 50 feet deep are not uncommon. Practically the only type in use is the Persian wheel in its old cumbrous form.
- (d) Irrigation from the Degh consists mainly of overspill, but in the lower reaches lift by *jhallars* is sometimes employed.
- (e) The Upper Chenab Canal takes out of the river at Marala in the Sialkot Tahsil and leaves the district at Nandipur in the Daska Tahsil. The main line will supply a little *kharif* irrigation in the latter tahsil. During the course of Settlement operations the Raya Branch, a *kharif* distributary, was completed, and it now waters the south-western portions of Daska, Pasrur and Raya. The water-course system is not yet perfected, but the area irrigated will be limited to the waste and to such portions of the cultivated area as have lost their previous means of irrigation owing to the construction of the canal. Rice is the principal, almost the only, crop raised with the aid of canal water, but first, and possibly last, waterings for the *rabi* will also be allowed. The rice grown in the irrigated area is of excellent quality and the advent of the canal has been a great boon to the district.
- (f) The irrigation from *chhamb*s and reservoirs so carefully fostered by Colonel Montgomery at last settlement is now of comparatively little importance. The biggest scheme, the Satrah Band, has been to a great extent superseded by the Raya Branch. Elsewhere reservoirs have silted up or *bands* have fallen into disrepair. Those that are still working have a very limited sphere of usefulness. The District Board is ready to take up fresh schemes and some good has been done in recent years.

6. There are two main agricultural systems in the district. Lowlying lands with a stiff soil are generally devoted to growing rice which is the only crop of the year except where the soil is constantly renewed by silt deposits from the Degh and Aik or where shortsighted, slovenly, methods prevail as in the Bajwat. In such cases a spring crop frequently follows rice. Elsewhere, be the soil irrigated or unirrigated, sugarcane, cotton, maize and wheat are all grown and the main difference between irrigated and rain cultivation is that there is little double cropping on the latter. The rainfall is good, however,

and, except in the south-west of the district, manure can be applied to rain lands without injury. Double cropping is largely resorted to in the riverain circles including the Bajwat more because the cultivators of those parts are improvident and snatch a crop whenever they can get one than because the moisture of the land makes manuring possible. Certain crops such as bajra, jowar, the pulses and oilseeds are usually grown without irrigation but they are found on well lands as much as on dry. Vegetables, spices and tobacco are the only crops peculiar to irrigated soils. Owing to the scarcity of grazing a large proportion of the cropping of well-lands is devoted to raising food for the cattle and fodder crops are crowded on to the land with extraordinary assiduity. Early maize, moth and mash are grown as fodder among sugarcane and cotton, and sinjhi is sown in cotton fields even before the plucking is complete. Most wheat fields also contain an admixture of rape-seed. The soil of the district is fertile. The outturn and quality of the produce is generally of a high order. Three tracts have a more than local reputation for their own specific crop: the Darp is famous for its gur, the Kalar tracts of the south-west for their *mushkan* rice and the Bharrari for its jowar; while the well circles and indeed the greater part of the district produce excellent *vadanak* wheat.

7. Sialkot comes second in order of population among the districts of the Punjab, but only tenth with respect to cultivated area. The pressure of population on the soil is great and the consideration which goes furthest to stay the hand of the Settlement Officer in this well-favoured district is the fact that holdings are minute and the people, as a rule, poor in consequence. Since last Settlement, however, plague and emigration to the new canal colonies have reduced the population, and it is now about 13 per cent. less than it was then. At last Settlement the pressure of agricultural population on the cultivated area varied from 622 per square mile in Raya to 760 in Sialkot. Now it varies from 564 in Pasrur to 694 in Sialkot. It now varies from 600 in Pasrur to 694 in Sialkot. At the same time the opening of the canal colonies where people of this district hold several hundred squares, the introduction of canal irrigation into the Daska, Pasrur and Raya Tahsils, the recent great improvements in communications and the enormous rise in prices that has occurred in the last 20 years have added greatly to the wealth of the people.

8. Jats are by far the most important tribe in the district. They own 65 per cent. of the cultivated area and constitute nearly a quarter of the total population. About two-thirds of them are Mussulman and less than a fourth are Sikhs. Their clans are legion but the Bajwa, Basra, Bhindar, Chima, Deo, Ghuman, Kahlon, Goraya, Malhi, Sahi, Sandhu and Varaich are the most important. Generally speaking the Jat is industrious and a good cultivator. In Sikh villages he enlists freely in the Army and makes a sturdy soldier but occasionally indulges a taste for liquor and for cheating the Exciseman. The Jats of the district show comparatively little enterprise. Emigration except to the Canal Colonies or to the neighbouring cities of Amritsar and Lahore is not generally popular and money lending or cattle dealing are the only enterprises indulged in outside the ordinary round of agriculture. Next in importance comes the Rajput tribe owning 14 per cent. of the cultivated land. Four-fifths of them are Mussalman. The Hindus generally are Dogras from the north of the Sialkot and Zafarwal Tahsils. Rajputs are as usual found in large numbers along the river banks and in other parts where life is not too strenuous and the labour of well-cultivation is not necessary. The principal tribes are the Manhas, Bajju, Salehria, Khokhar, and Bhatti. They are all—except the Bhattis—poor cultivators, but the Dogras make good fighting material and the Mussulman Salehrias have been freely recruited. Awans are of importance in the Sialkot and Zafarwal Tahsils. They are fairly industrious husbandmen, though not as good as the Jats. They are all Muhammadan.

In the Sialkot and Raya Tahsils Arains have some claim to notice as landowners. Everywhere they constitute a considerable portion of the

tenants. Their industry and skill in market-gardening are conspicuous in this district as elsewhere.

Considering the large proportion of owners who are Jats, Awans or Arains it may be said that the district is blessed with a fairly strong proprietary body. The tenantry is composed mainly of owners with small holdings, Arains or village menials and may be regarded as satisfactory.

CHAPTER II.—FISCAL HISTORY.

9. The district has been ruled in recent times by the Moghals, then by Ahmad Shah Durani and after him partly by the Rajput Chiefs of Jammu and partly by the Sikhs. The Rajputs were driven out by the Bhangi Misl who were in their turn superseded by Ranjit Singh. His heritage fell to the British in 1849.

10. Under previous rulers various fiscal systems were adopted. Division and appraisement of the produce were the favourite methods but Avitabile, who farmed part of the district from the Sikhs, tried a cash assessment which broke down utterly as it was framed on insufficient data.

11. On annexation a summary settlement was made. It was based on the collections taken by the Sikhs in the previous three years after making a deduction of 10 per cent. by way of caution. The various cesses previously levied were also remitted. But in spite of these concessions the settlement quickly broke down owing to the fall in prices that followed on the establishment of the *Pax Britannica*. Many estates were abandoned and relief became urgently necessary. Accordingly, in 1850 the first regular settlement was begun. The Raya Tahsil which then formed part of the Amritsar District and the Bajwat which was attached to Gujrat were settled separately. The settlement of the Sialkot District was conducted mainly by Mr. Prinsep. It did not stand the test of the bad seasons that followed its announcement and reductions had to be made in 1858. Scarcely had they been made when the second regular settlement was commenced under Mr. Prinsep's supervision and a new assessment was announced in 1865. The report of the first regular settlement was submitted seven years after its conclusion and no report at all was written with regard to the second regular settlement. It was marked by the introduction of Mr. Prinsep's well *known* system which was later repudiated by Government. The assessment was lenient and part of it was deferred to allow the people time to increase their assets by breaking up new soils.

12. The third regular settlement was commenced in 1888 under the control of the Deputy Commissioner, Major Montgomery, but the work was really done by Lieutenant Dunlop Smith (now Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Dunlop Smith, K.C.I.E.) and in 1890 the latter officer was given independent charge. The work took over seven years altogether and was completed in 1895. The method of assessment adopted was much the same as that now prevailing but the produce estimate of half-net assets was prepared for a representative holding of 100 acres instead of for the average area actually harvested. The commutation prices adopted were very low: the outturns were on the whole fairly estimated but considerable deductions were made on account of crops consumed as fodder and of supposed under-estimates of the area that failed to mature. The soil rates derived from the produce estimate were combined with those deduced from cash and *chakota* rents in the proportion in which each form of rent was actually taken. In dealing with cash rents no attempt was made to eliminate abnormal rates and even nominal rents which consisted merely of the revenue were included. Generally speaking the data at Captain Dunlop Smith's disposal appear to have been very inaccurate. However, the actual assessment and revenue rates were based on general grounds and the complete knowledge of the district possessed by the Settlement Officer enabled him to arrive at a fair estimate of the comparative capacity of the different circles to bear

enhancement of revenue. He was much impressed with the smallness of holdings and his strong sympathy with the people as well as his assessment instructions inclined him to make lenient proposals which were raised by Government in all tahsils.

Captain Dunlop Smith's village inspections were very carefully done and his distribution of the assessment over villages was generally fair so far as their previous fiscal history permitted. The internal distribution of the revenue received due attention though the Settlement Officer's orders on the subject were not always accurately carried out. Thus what are perhaps the most important parts of a settlement were well done.

13. The results of the various settlements are summarised below so far as the fixed assessment is concerned :—

Tahsil.	Summary Settlement.	First Regular Settlement.	Second Regular Settlement.	Third Regular Settlement.	Fourth Regular Settlement.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Zafarwal ...	2,30,413	2,26,486	2,11,553	2,46,368	2,87,065
Raya ...	3,37,346	3,03,366	2,66,692	3,31,922	3,94,444
Pasrur ...	3,00,963	2,27,967	2,25,518	2,69,831	2,61,393
Sialkot ...	3,15,346	2,91,172	2,91,489	3,44,334	4,06,425
Daska ...	3,18,611	2,43,592	2,47,973	3,07,685	3,81,910
Total District ...	15,02,679	12,92,533	12,43,225	15,00,140	17,21,237

Part of the Pasrur Tahsil has been put under a fully fluctuating assessment estimated to yield Rs. 62,000 so that the total assessment of the fourth regular settlement may be taken as Rs. 17,83,237.

CHAPTER III.—MEASUREMENTS.

14. The settlement of the Sialkot District formally began on the 1st October 1911 when the Extra Assistant Settlement Officer took over charge, but for 2½ months he remained doing the work of Revenue Assistant of the district. Commencement of settlement operations. The Settlement Officer joined on the 19th October 1911. The rest of the staff came in very slowly as they were released from other settlements, and it took fully 3 months to get under way. The settlement did not begin simultaneously in all tahsils. In the Raya and Daska Tahsils the formal date of starting was 1st October 1911. Half the staff of these tahsils was reduced on 30th September 1913, and the remainder was dispensed with in the end of June 1914. In the canal irrigated area of Pasrur *killabandi* was started in the beginning of April 1912. Otherwise in the Pasrur, Sialkot and Zafarwal Tahsils survey and record work were undertaken on 1st October 1912. In Zafarwal where the staff actually joined later than anywhere else it was reduced on 31st December 1914. In Sialkot half the staff was reduced on 31st December 1914, and the remainder on 30th June 1915. In Pasrur 1 naib-tahsildar and 3 kanungos were reduced in the end of June 1914, and 1 naib-tahsildar and 3 kanungos on 30th September 1914. The remainder were reduced on 31st March 1915.

As the assessments of the Zafarwal Tahsil could not be announced while the settlement staff were still present in the tahsil, a small establishment of 1 naib-tahsildar and 6 kanungos was entertained nominally for 5 months from 1st October 1915 for the preparation of the *bachh*.

15. Prior to the formal commencement of settlement the question whether re-measurement of villages would be required or whether correction of the existing maps would be sufficient had been examined at considerable length by Mr. Emerson, Assistant Commissioner, who was engaged on preparing the preliminary report, and also by the Director of Land Records who tested some maps personally and deputed his Personal Assistant to make a fuller examination. After consideration of their reports orders were issued by the Hon'ble Mr. A. Meredith, Financial Commissioner, in the form of a note dated 13th July 1911. Briefly, the orders were that—

System of measurement adopted.

- (a) the maps of villages previously surveyed on the square system should be revised.
- (b) those villages should be re-measured in which rectangles had been laid down preparatory to the introduction of canal irrigation.
- (c) other maps should be amended on a special system devised by Mr. Emerson, provided they were capable of amendment.
- (d) those incapable of amendment should be re-measured on the square system unless they fell under class (b).

16. At the previous settlement 843 villages out of 2,524 had been re-measured on the square system. In the remainder the maps of 1865 were amended. The maps made on the square system are good, the amended maps are generally very bad, except in the Zafarwal Tahsil and in part of the Sialkot Tahsil. As a rule they are not true to scale, fields are frequently of incorrect shape and their sides often lie in the wrong direction. Mr. Emerson considered that the inaccuracy of the amended maps was due to the measures which the Settlement Officer adopted in order to comply with a change in his instructions. At first the orders were that he should make maps sufficiently accurate for revenue and judicial purposes. Three years later he was told that his maps should be good enough for topographical purposes also. By this time most of the work of survey had been done and a most unfortunate order was issued in order to comply with the later instructions of Government. Patwaris were bidden to plot the perimeter of all villages of which the maps had already been corrected and to fit in to the new perimeter the internal measurements which had already been made. The result was dreadful. Fields which had possibly been correctly mapped at first had to be compressed or stretched in order to make them fit into the new outer boundary and the scale had to be entirely scrapped. This explanation appears probable, but I must note that when I had several of the 1865 maps tested on the spot to see if they could be revised, it was found that the 1892 copy was wrong just in the places where the 1865 map also was wrong.

After examining the existing maps Mr. Emerson proposed, and the Financial Commissioner agreed, that tracings should be made from the maps of the 1865 Settlement which were considered to be fairly accurate, and that these tracings should be corrected after reference to the 1892 maps. The results, known as composite maps, were then to be sent to the field for final revision. A special staff of 1 naib-tahsildar, 2 girdawars and 20 patwaris was employed from the middle of May 1911 on the work of preparing composite maps of which they had made about 230 when I took over charge. I had a few of these maps tested on the spot as quickly as possible and reported the result in the beginning of December 1911. It was found that the process of making composite maps was very lengthy and the results were of doubtful value. This scheme was accordingly dropped.

17. Thereafter, maps which had never been measured on the square system were tested on the lines laid down in Appendix XXI, Settlement Manual (2nd Edition) but little regard was paid to the test by "farzi watar" or to the correctness of the scale or perimeter. The Director of Land Records had reported that the 1892 maps were sufficiently accurate for all revenue purposes and the Hon'ble Mr. Douie, Financial Commissioner, in correspondence with Mr. Emerson had written: "The really important matters are whether the *karmkan* and areas are correct and whether *girdawari* is easy. . . . I would not hold a map incapable of *tarmim*, because *farzi watars* disclosed considerable differences between the maps and the facts on the ground." Finally the establishment and the period allowed for survey and record work had been fixed on the understanding that little re-measurement would be required. Consequently, villages were not re-measured unless the maps were unfit for *girdawari* purposes or the lengths of the sides of fields were incorrectly entered. Patwaris were instructed to make an effort to distribute errors in scale and after a little experience had been gained, they were bidden to chain the sides of all fields whether they had altered or not. Areas were extracted anew in something like 75 per cent. of the total fields of the district. In the result it can be said that the amended maps are a great improvement on those of last settlement, but I very much regret that it was not decided from the beginning to re-survey all villages which had not been measured since 1865. Altogether 552 villages were subjected to re-measurement in one form or other and other 41 were partially re-measured. There are still 1,319 villages which have not been re-measured since 1865.

18. The method of revision adopted was that laid down in Appendix XXI of the Settlement Manual (2nd Edition). Before settlement started composite maps and some tracings of the 1892 maps had been made on tracing cloth. But shortly after settlement commenced this practice was discontinued and tracings were made on to paper mapping sheets. As the mapping sheets of last settlement were backed it was found impossible to make a tracing direct in one process, and consequently a first copy was made on tracing paper and it was then transferred to mapping sheets by the aid of indigo paper. This double process left room for mistakes, but it was found to be unavoidable. Plain mapping sheets were used as a rule, because it was discovered that the squares printed on the sheets at last settlement were generally incorrect. Some of those supplied by the Press for this settlement also were found inaccurate, and all consignments of mapping sheets had to be tested carefully before they were issued for use in the field.

19. In addition to map revision and measurement on the square system the process of *killabandi* was adopted in most of the villages to be irrigated from the Raya Branch of the Upper Chenab Canal. Before settlement commenced rectangles had been laid out and marked with stone pillars throughout the area that was to be irrigated. This work was done under the supervision of Mr. F. C. Lal, I.S.O. At first it was intended to subject all such villages to *killabandi*, but when the people heard that only *kharif* irrigation was to be allowed and that it was to be restricted to waste areas or to lands whose previous means of irrigation had been cut off by the canal, they evinced a strong disinclination to allow interference with the boundaries of their old cultivated lands. The objection was natural and when I learned from the Financial Commissioner during his visit to Raya Tahsil that *killabandi* need not be insisted on in villages where only *kharif* irrigation was contemplated I gave up the attempt to induce the people to consent to complete *killabandi*. The process was carried out in 161 out of the 178 villages to be irrigated in the Raya and Pasrur Tahsils, but in 26 of these 161 estates it was confined to the area which was likely to be irrigated and the remaining area was either re-measured or subjected to map revision.

An endeavour was made to introduce *killabandi* into the riverain villages where the *rasi buti* system prevails, but it was successful in two cases

only, the village of Kotli Bajwa on the Ravi and the riverain area of Badhai Chima. In the Daska Tahsil Diwan Shiv Nath accepted *kiliabandi* for his four villages. After the settlement of that tahsil had been completed orders were received permitting irrigation in the non-chahi area of the southern half. Thereon *kiliabandi* was undertaken in all the large blocks of waste which were to receive irrigation.

20. The riverain villages of the Ravi and Chenab were traversed by the Survey Department in the winters of 1911-12 to 1913-14 and 131 villages were entirely re-measured with the aid of the data, thus supplied. In other 30 villages only the *bachha* area which is subject to the vagaries of the river was so measured. This system of measurement need not be described in detail as it has already been fully discussed in paragraph 25 of the Amritsar Settlement Report. Most of the Ravi riverain had originally been traversed for the purposes of the Amritsar Settlement and the unit of measurement employed was the Amritsar scale of 60 inches to a *karam* while in this district the *karam* consists of 66 inches. To get over this difficulty special scales of $36\frac{1}{4}$ instead of 40 *karams* to the inch were employed in surveying. In the Gurdaspur District the unit of measurement is the same as in Sialkot and no difficulty arose on that border. Our greatest trouble in the riverain villages was due to the fact that in the case of land which had emerged from the bed of the river possession seldom accorded with proprietary right. Endeavours were made to get the people to accept possession as proof of right, but they would not and in the event we had to show two sets of fields, the one indicating possession and the other indicating proprietary right.

21. The following table shows the extent to which the various methods of measurements were employed:—

Extent of the different method of measurement.

Statement showing the number of villages and the systems of their measurement in the Sialkot District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Name of tahsil.	Re-measured in square system.	Re-measured with the aid of traverse data.	Re-measured by <i>kiliabandi</i> .	Partly re-measured by <i>kiliabandi</i> partly amended.	Re-measured partly on rectangular system and partly by <i>kiliabandi</i> .	Partly re-measured with the aid of traverse data, partly amended.	Re-measured partly by <i>kiliabandi</i> , partly on rectangular system and partly with aid of traverse data.	Re-measured on rectangular system.	Total number of villages re-measured.	Number of villages of which the maps were amended.	Total.	REMARKS.
Raya	23	61	52	8	14	6	1	5	174	318	402	Since measurements were made the number of estate has been reduced to 2,617 by combination and transfer to the Amritsar District.
Sialkot	55	62	...	...	...	23	...	...	140	541	661	
Zafarwal	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	473	535	
Daska	101	6	4	...	...	...	...	1	111	281	342	
Pasrur	15	...	83	4	...	...	...	4	108	367	475	
Total	256	131	140	12	14	20	1	10	593	1,930	2,623	

22. The standing record of each estate contains the documents prescribed in paragraph 285 of the Settlement Manual and has been prepared according to the method enjoined in that Manual and in the Standing Orders of the Financial Commissioner except that the index of fields forms part of the volume in which the *jamabandi* is bound and that an alphabetical index has been added to the

The record of rights.

jamabandi. These innovations I have already found useful. Two copies of the record were made, one to be filed in the Revenue Record Room, the other for the Patwaris' use. In the case of maps three copies were made. The original map made on the spot is kept in the Revenue Record Room. Another copy made on mapping sheets is kept in the tahsil, while the Patwari has a cloth copy for *girdawari* purposes and for daily use.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSESSMENT.

23. The late settlement ended in the Daska Tahsil at the close of the agricultural year 1910-11, in Raya at the end of 1911-12, in Zafarwal in 1912-13 and in Pasrur and Sialkot in 1913-14. Mr. Emerson, Assistant Commissioner, was put on special duty to frame a Forecast Report of the new settlement. His report was submitted in the spring of 1911, and thereafter the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the re-assessment of the district (*vide* letter No. 779-364—2, dated 9th September 1911, from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture). The main consideration which made a re-assessment advisable was the great rise in prices which had occurred since the last settlement was made. In the succeeding paragraphs the principal factors which have affected the new assessment will be considered.

24. At the first regular settlement the district was divided into 24 circles for purposes of assessment. At last settlement the Bet and Bela Circles of the Daska Tahsil were combined into one, and a few villages were transferred from one circle to another. At the present settlement the circles were left undisturbed, but after assessment the Darp and Dosahi Circles of Zafarwal and the Charwa and Jatatar Circles of the same tahsil were combined into one. Sanction has also been obtained for the formation of a Nahri Circle in Raya and for slight changes in the boundaries of the Kalar and Khadir Circles of the same tahsil.

25. The following statement shows the changes in the cultivated area and number of wells since last settlement. For the purposes of comparison I have used the figures given in the last Settlement Report and the areas now ascertained after completion of measurements. Where the results differ from those given in the assessment reports the discrepancy is due to the fact that except in the case of Zafarwal final figures were not available when the reports were written :—

Tahsil.						Cultivated area.	Irrigated area.	Number of wells.
						Per cent.	Per cent.	
Daska	...	...	...	...	...	- 6	- 10	+ 542
Raya	...	...	...	...	...	- 2	+ 4	+ 835
Sialkot	...	...	...	...	...	- 3	- 4	+ 937
Pasrur	...	...	...	...	...	- 1	- 6	+ 48
Zafarwal	...	...	...	...	...	- 2	- 10	+ 1,090
Total						- 3	- 5	+ 3,447

The causes of the decrease in the cultivated area are the fall in population, the acquisition of land for public purposes, especially for the Upper Chenab Canal, for the Sialkot-Narowal Railway and for military purposes: and finally the erosive action of the many rivers and torrents that traverse the district. The approach of a new settlement also led to the temporary abandonment of land

There is some evidence of a fall in the water table in the centre of the district including the dry Bharari tract and the adjoining parts of the Pasrur and Zafarwal Tahsils. The people ascribe it to the Kangra earthquake. On the other hand a rise seems to have occurred near the Upper Chenab Canal and its Raya Branch and in the vicinity of the Aik stream.

26. While there has been a temporary fall in the extent of cultivation the character of the cropping has improved. The percentages of the total harvest consisting of the valuable crops rice, maize, sugarcane, cotton and wheat are shown below :—

					Tahsils.				
					Daska.	Raya.	Sialkot.	Pasrur.	Zafarwal.
Last Settlement	...	...	...	...	58	68	61	59	57
Now	...	...	...	...	60	69	59	62	59

The increase in valuable crops is due almost entirely to the extended cultivation of wheat under the stimulus of the world's demand and the consequent great rise in its price. Sugarcane has declined in popularity mainly owing to the loss of population as it needs much attention. Rice is becoming more important with the extension of canal irrigation in the district.

27. The position with regard to the supply of cattle is shown in the following statement:—

	Tahsil.	Total number of cattle.	Bullocks.
Daska	+ 8	- 2
Raya	+ 6	= 24
Gialkot	+ 9	+ 13
Pasrur	- 1	- 27
Zafarwal	- 1	= 31

The increase in the number of cattle is mainly confined to cow-buffaloes and young stock. The cow is valued only for breeding purposes, while the cow-buffalo not only provides milk and ghi, but is yoked to the plough and well. This explains the increase of buffaloes at the expense of cows. It is a matter for regret that the number of bullocks should have fallen. Dry seasons in 1907-08 and 1911 combined with epidemics have caused serious losses, but the main reason of the reduction is the volume of emigration to the canal colonies. When it is considered that there are in these colonies a lakh and a quarter of people belonging to the Sialkot District the wonder is that the decrease in bullocks has not been greater. Emigration is also responsible for a considerable decrease in ploughs throughout the district.

28. The extent to which land has been alienated will be seen from the following figures :—

Tahsil.	PERCENTAGE OF THE CULTIVATED AREA.					
	Sold since last Settlement			Now under mortgage		
	To zamindars.	To others.	Total.	To zamindars.	To others.	Total.
Zafarwal	3	1	4	18	9	27
Raya	4	1	5	12	8	20
Pasrur	3	2	5	15	11	26
Sialkot	4	1	5	13	9	22
Daska	7	3	10	11	12	23

Except in Daska the amount of land sold is insignificant, and even there the area sold was smaller than in the neighbouring tahsils of the Gujranwala District. Very little land has gone to non-agriculturists and as zamindar purchasers generally belong to the tahsil if not to the village in which the land sold is situated, the statistics of sales are anything but unfavourable.

The mortgaged area is large, but owing to redemption it has been steadily decreasing since the year 1905-06 and whereas at last settlement 13 per cent. of the cultivated land was under mortgage to money-lenders, now only 9 per cent. is held by persons who are not agriculturists by caste. Captain Dunlop Smith was obsessed by the fear of expropriation of the old landowning classes, but since the passing of the Punjab Alienation of Land Act something like the reverse process has been in operation. Altogether the position with regard to transfers of land is now a healthy one.

29. The present price of cultivated land in the different tahsils and the rise in value since last settlement are given below :—

Tahsil.	Sale price.	Rise per cent. since last settlement.	Mortgage price.	Rise per cent. since last settlement.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Zafarwal	151	107	121	147
Raya	155	146	124	169
Pasrur	133	111	120	107
Sialkot	252	136	109	85
Daska	129	148	91	203

It is clear that the value of land has at least doubled in the past settlement.

30. Of the whole cultivated area 46 per cent. is cultivated by owners ^{Cultivating occupancy tenancies and rents.} whereas at last settlement the proportion tilled by them was 48 per cent. The reduction is regrettable as tenants have not the same interest in improving the land as the owners have. But many owners have gone to the canal colonies and owing to the effects of plague many are widows and orphans who cannot cultivate in person. The rise that has taken place in the standard of comfort has also had something to do with the change.

Tenants with rights of occupancy hold about 7 per cent. of the cultivated land and some 47 per cent. is tilled by tenants-at-will. The favourite form of rent in all tahsils but Daska is a share of the produce. Everywhere its prevalence has increased substantially since last settlement while that of cash rents has declined and the area under *chakota* has practically remained as it was. As *batai* is profitable to landlords and cash rents are generally favourable to tenants, it would appear that the landlord's position has improved, and that there is generally no dearth of tenants. Menials' dues are invariably deducted from the gross produce before the division between landlord and tenant. The owner's share of the net produce varies from 44 per cent. in the Daska Tahsil to 49 per cent. in Zafarwal and Sialkot. In the Sialkot Tahsil the share has increased: in Daska it appears to have decreased: elsewhere it is as at last settlement. It is difficult to speak definitely about changes in rents in the Daska Tahsil as the figures given in the body of the previous assessment report do not tally with those given in the statements appended to it. If there has been a fall in the rate of *batai* in Daska it is not likely to last long in view of the fact that canal irrigation has been granted to the *kalrathi* estates in the south where there was some scarcity of tenants.

Cash rents are paid on about 10 per cent. of the cultivated land in the Raya, Daska and Pasrur Tahsils: elsewhere the area under cash rents is insignificant. They are generally taken on distant or inferior lands or by persons who for one reason or another cannot get the most out of their property. In estimating true cash rent rates all abnormal rents have been eliminated including those paid by mortgagors to mortgagees and high rates paid by Arains for vegetable patches near the village site. The results will be found in the Assessment Reports. Unfortunately the treatment of this form of rent was one of the weak points of the Assessment Reports of last settlement and no satisfactory comparison can be made between the rates prevailing then and now. So far as it can be ascertained the rise in cash rents has been—Raya 25 per cent., Pasrur 10 per cent., Daska 37 per cent.

Chakota rent is generally a fairly full rent taken on good soils. It is the prevalent rent in the Daska Tahsil and is taken on 23 per cent. of the cultivated land: in the Sialkot Tahsil it is paid on 9 per cent.: in other tahsils it is not of much importance. The rise in Daska has been 42½ per cent., and in Sialkot 24 per cent.

31. The series of years on which the produce estimate of half-net assets ^{The produce estimate.} is based differ in the different tahsils. No recent series could be found to give satisfactory results for the Raya and Daska Tahsils and therefore the whole period since last settlement was adopted. In the other tahsils the series of years is as follows:—

Sialkot 1905-06 and 1908-09 to 1912-13, six years: Pasrur 1908-09 to 1912-13, five years; but as these years include the beginning of Canal Irrigation the produce estimate of the Kalar Circle was based on the years 1908-09 to 1910-11: Zafarwal 1908-09 to 1913-14, excluding the abnormal year 1911-12, five years.

In Raya and Daska it appeared at the time to be a matter of Hobson's choice, but I regret now that it was not decided to overlook the objections to a recent series, because the changes in cropping and in methods of cultivation that have occurred since last settlement do not get full value otherwise.

The yields of the various crops were decided in the usual manner. Generally they have been regarded by the Financial Commissioner as moderate, but in the Aik Circle they are described as full.

The commutation prices per maund sanctioned in the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 7676, dated 1st November 1912, are as follows :—

<i>Crops.</i>					<i>Price.</i>
Wheat	...	...	...	...	34
Barley	...	...	...	...	22
Gram	...	...	...	...	28
Massar	...	...	...	...	28
Toria	...	...	...	...	57
Rice	...	...	...	...	34
Maize	...	...	...	...	27
Gur	...	...	...	...	53
Cotton	...	...	...	...	80
Bajra	...	...	...	...	25
Moth	...	...	...	...	30
Mung and Mash	...	...	...	...	36
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	70

The rates adopted are very low compared with those that have prevailed during the course of settlement operations. The effective rise in the prices of produce as calculated in the later Assessment Reports is 35 per cent.

Deductions have been made from the Produce Estimate on account of the share of the crop taken by reapers, smiths, carpenters, potters, sweepers and winnowers. Their dues are all paid before division of the produce. The amount of the crop absorbed by them has been calculated as follows :—

<i>Tahsil.</i>	<i>Irrigated crops.</i>	<i>Unirrigated crops.</i>
Raya	16 per cent.	12 per cent.
Sialkot		
Pasrur		
Zafarwal	15 „ „	11 „ „
Daska	12 „ „	8 „ „

The rates are much more liberal than those ordinarily assumed, but Sialkot is an advanced district where, owing to the spread of education and to Missionary activity on the part of Christian churches and of the Arya Samaj, the artisan and menial castes have learned to value their services highly.

In assessment circles where the landlord takes a share of the straw additions have been made to the produce estimate on this account. The weight and especially the value of straw have been very leniently estimated. *Bhusa* is a very valuable by-product of the harvest and those who have it to spare make large sums out of it. The value of the *bhusa* sold in the village of Budhai Chima in the year 1912-13 was greater than the revenue.

32. The various estimates of the half-net assets are compared below.

Half-net assets. The estimate based on sale prices has been framed by assuming that a purchaser expects a 4 per cent. return on his money after the payment of the land revenue :—

Half-net Assets.	Zafarwal.	Raya.	Pasrur.	Sialkot.	Daska.	District.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
By kind rents ...	5,73,181	7,28,000	5,36,322	7,09,905	7,23,929	32,69,337
By chakota rents ...	5,65,793	6,90,366	6,48,492	7,32,782	5,55,510	31,92,893
By cash rents ...	4,29,500	5,96,424	5,33,304	5,29,500	4,30,187	25,24,915
By sale prices ...	6,03,092	7,61,919	6,88,624	7,62,128	6,06,000	34,41,763
Estimate accepted by the Punjab Government ...	5,58,000	5,90,000	5,23,000	5,90,000	5,55,000	28,16,000

33. The Daska and Raya Tahsils were assessed in 1912-13, the inspection of their 834 villages being a very heavy task.

Assessment of the Daska Tahsil.

The Daska Report was completed in July 1913 and the orders of Government were received at the close of the year. The new assessments were announced with effect from *kharif* 1913. The expiring demand had been distinctly lenient, but a contraction of 4.5 per cent. had occurred in the revenue-paying area (as calculated in the Government Review) and a still greater contraction in the irrigated land. Still the tract is prosperous above the average, it is fully protected by wells and has a fair rainfall, the percentage of crop failure is low and the cropping is of a high standard. I proposed an assessment of Rs. 3,80,000, which was accepted by the Government, but Rs. 1,000 was taken off the proposed demand of the Aik Circle and added to that of the Charkhri I. The assessment announced absorbs only 69 per cent. of the half-net assets. Its incidence upon the cultivated area as finally ascertained is Rs. 2-3-10 and it falls at the rate of Rs. 2 upon the assumed harvested area. The principal details regarding the new assessment are shown in the following statement :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Circle.	Soil.	Sanctioned revenue rate.	Area to which applied.	Demand of last year of last settlement.	New sanctioned demand.	New demand announced.	Rise per cent. (column 7 compared with column 6).
		Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Charkhri II ...	Irrigated	... 1 15 0	57,525	98,497	1,20,000	1,21,325	23
	Unirrigated	... 1 0 0	9,518	...	...	...	...
Charkhri I ...	Irrigated	... 2 7 0	47,207	94,883	1,18,000	1,18,850	25
	Unirrigated	... 1 6 0	2,904	...	...	...	...
Aik ...	Irrigated	... 3 10 0	26,846	76,236	1,00,000	99,625	31
	Sailab	... 2 8 0	525	...	...	...	...
	Barani	... 2 0 0	778	...	...	...	...
Bet Bola ...	Irrigated	... 2 4 0	11,470	33,450	42,000	42,110	26
	Sailab	... 1 5 0	2,991	...	...	...	...
	Barani	... 1 2 0	10,945	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Irrigated ...	...	143,048	3,03,068	3,80,000	3,81,910	26
	Unirrigated...	...	27,659	...	...	...	...

34. No orders were passed on my proposals for the assessment of land irrigated from the Upper Chenab Canal and its branches as they were considered premature. Canal irrigation was actually extended to this tahsil in *kharif* 1915. On the authority of the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 337-2705, dated 8th April 1915, the orders contained in paragraph 39 of his Review on the Raya Assessment Report have been taken as applying to the Daska Tahsil also. The fixed assessment of the villages irrigated from the canal is to be retained intact and in addition a fluctuating *nahri* rate averaging Rs. 2 per acre is to be imposed on the sown area which receives canal water. As the waste to be irrigated in the Daska Tahsil is of fairly uniform quality sanction was given in the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 7176, dated 28th October 1915, to adopt a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per acre in this tahsil.

Canal land revenue.

35. Owing to the proximity of the River Chenab and of the Upper Chenab Canal there is danger of water-logging in the Bet Bela Circle. Should it occur to any serious extent the fixed assessment may be remitted and a fluctuating assessment substituted with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner. The fluctuating rates were sanctioned in his Junior Secretary's letter No. 1226, dated 18th February 1916. They are—

Rs. A. P.

Chahi	...	...	...	2	4	0	per acre matured.
Sailab	...	...	...	1	12	0	" " "
Barani	...	...	...	1	2	0	" " "

36. The Raya Assessment Report was completed in September 1913 and orders were received in April 1914. The new assessment was introduced with effect from rabi 1914. The late assessment had been moderate but was comparatively higher than that of the Daska Tahsil. Disregarding the loss of land caused by diluvion for which allowance has been made by reduction of assessment, there has been little change in the cultivated area except in the Dokandi Circle where the decline will be more than made good when canal irrigation is in full swing. The tahsil is very fertile as it receives silt deposits from the Degh and Ravi and contains one of the famous Darp Circles. Communications, hitherto very bad, have been greatly improved by the opening of the Sialkot-Narowal Railway. I proposed an assessment of Rs. 3,95,000 giving a rise of 22 per cent. This was accepted. The assessment absorbs 67 per cent. of the half-net assets and falls at the rate of Rs. 2-1-7 per acre cultivated and Rs. 2-3-3 per acre harvested.

The following table contains all necessary information with regard to the new assessment :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Circle.	Soil.	Sanctioned revenue rates.	Area to which applied.	Demand of the last year of the late settlement.	New sanctioned demand.	Demand announced.	Rise per cent. on columns 5 and 7.
		Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dokandi	Chahi	2 4 0	29,526	87,248	1,13,000	1,12,811	29
	Abi	1 10 0	3,423	...	...	...	...
	Sailab	2 8 0	10,183	...	...	...	...
	Barani	1 8 0	8,389	...	...	...	...
Darp	Chahi	2 13 0	15,887	1,08,017	1,25,000	1,24,997	16
	Abi	2 4 0	290	...	...	...	...
	Sailab	2 4 0	1,006	...	...	...	...
	Barani	2 0 0	38,234	...	...	...	...
Kalar	Chahi	2 0 0	81,806	64,788	77,000	77,425	20
	Abi	1 7 0	381	...	...	...	...
	Sailab	1 7 0	1,121	...	...	...	...
	Barani	1 0 0	9,795	...	...	...	...
Kbadir	Chahi	2 14 0	10,534	63,929	80,000	79,211	24
	Abi	2 14 0	34	...	...	...	...
	Sailab	1 15 0	16,690	...	...	...	...
	Barani	1 7 0	11,106	...	...	...	...
Total	Chahi	...	87,233	3,23,982	3,95,000	3,94,444	22
	Abi	...	4,128	...	...	...	...
	Sailab	...	29,060	...	...	...	...
	Barani	...	67,624	...	...	...	...

37. Orders with regard to the assessment of canal irrigated land are contained in paragraph 39 of the Financial Commissioner's Review of the Assessment Report. The fixed assessment of the villages that receive irrigation is to stand and in addition a fluctuating rate averaging Rs. 2 per acre with a maximum of Rs. 2-8-0 and a minimum of Re. 1-8-0 is to be levied on the sown area which is irrigated from the canal. A key statement showing the rates sanctioned for each village will be found in Appendix III. Most of the villages in the canal irrigated tract at one time or other received flood water from the Degh stream and the Montgomery Canal. The latter has been diverted and the former has been considerably fettered. Accordingly provision has been made for the imposition of a completely fluctuating system of assessment for the villages which suffer loss of flood water. The rates sanctioned for such a system are Rs. 2-4-0 per acre *chahi* and Rs. 2 per acre *sailab* and *abi*: Re. 1-4-0 per acre *barani*. These rates are to be applied to the matured area. The *nahri* rate will remain as under the present system, viz., a fluctuating rate averaging Rs. 2 per acre to be levied on the area sown. But canal irrigation has been provided for all the areas affected, and considering the great advantage of assured supply from a Government canal I do not think it necessary to make the concession involved in this alternative method of assessment.

38. In the event of water-logging occurring in the Khadir Circle owing to the proximity of the Raya Branch the fixed assessment can, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioners, be converted into a fluctuating system at the following rates:—

		Rs. A. P.			
Chahi and Abi	...	2	8	0	per acre matured.
Sailab	...	2	3	0	" " "
Barani	...	1	9	0	" " "

In letter No. 219-S., dated 10th July 1915, the Financial Commissioner has already sanctioned the application of this fluctuating system to 26 villages on the Ravi from Auliapur downwards. The list will be found in Appendix IV. These villages are liable to suffer severely in a good monsoon because floods are held up by the canal bank which is parallel and close to the river.

39. The assessment of the Sialkot Tahsil was undertaken in the autumn of 1913. The inspection of its 681 estates was finished in April 1914, and the Assessment Report completed in July. Orders were received in January 1915, and the new revenue was announced with effect from *rabi* 1915. The assessment problem was fairly straightforward, the main difficulties consisting of the smallness of holdings and the decline in efficiency of the Bajwat system of irrigation which was due to a change in the course of the Chenab. Although the cultivated area had fallen by 3 per cent. this loss was much more than counterbalanced by the addition of new wells, improvement in Aik supplies, the relief of pressure on the soil and the rise in prices that had occurred since last settlement. I proposed an assessment of Rs. 4,08,600 which was accepted. The assessment announced represented 58 of the half-net assets and gave an incidence of Rs. 2-0-4 on the cultivated area as finally ascertained, and Re. 1-14-6 per acre of crops matured.

The following statement gives details with regard to the new assessment :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Circle.	Soil.	Sanctioned revenue rates.	Area to which applied.	Demand of last year of late settlement.	New assessment sanctioned.	Net assessment announced.	Rise per cent. (columns 5 and 7).
		Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bharari ...	Chahi ...	1 13 0	5,295	50,578	63,000	62,595	24
	Abi ...	1 0 0	2,537				
	Sailab ...	1 7 0	992				
	Barani ...	1 2 0	42,135				
Mianda ...	Chahi ...	2 6 0	16,128	61,787	71,000	70,805	15
	Abi ...	1 14 0	235				
	Sailab ...	1 12 0	160				
	Barani ...	1 12 0	16,492				
Bet ...	Chahi ...	2 6 0	3,768	49,342	56,000	57,000	16
	Abi ...	1 13 0	181				
	Sailab ...	1 15 0	8,051				
	Barani ...	1 13 0	18,216				
Bajwat ...	Chahi ...	2 8 0	7	46,312	50,000	51,035	10
	Nahri ...	2 12 0	8,341				
	Sailab ...	1 14 0	5,267				
	Barani ...	1 10 0	10,221				
Charkhri ...	Chahi ...	2 9 0	53,249	133,356	1,68,600	1,64,990	24
	Abi ...	2 9 0	1,314				
	Sailab ...	1 12 0	90				
	Barani ...	1 12 0	8,563				
Total ...	Chahi ...	...	78,447	341,405	4,08,800	4,06,425	19
	Abi ...	...	4,817				
	Nahri ...	...	8,341				
	Sailab ...	...	14,560				
	Barani ...	...	95,633				

For the twelve estates around the city Sialkot, Atari, Rangpura, Mianapura, Hajipura, Fatehgarh, Hamza Ghaus, Pura Neka, Mahal Kakar, Pura Hiran, Pindi Arain and Arazi Yakub, the sanctioned revenue rates were not applicable and they were assessed separately, mainly on the basis of the cash rents which prevail in them. A rise of 50 per cent. was proposed and sanctioned for these twelve estates and Rs. 17,500 of the sanctioned assessment was to be levied on them. The assessment announced was Rs. 17,200. Suburban lands which are liable to land revenue and have been built over or purchased for building purposes were assessed at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per acre and Rs. 1,100 of the sanctioned assessment was debited to these lands. The sum announced actually amounted to Rs. 1,238-2-9.

40. The Upper Chenab Canal passes through the north-west of the tahsil, and there is danger of water-logging when the canal runs perennially with full supply. Should such calamity occur the fixed assessment of the estates lying wholly or partly to the west of the canal may be remitted with the Financial Commissioners' sanction and a fully fluctuating assessment may be imposed at the following rates :—

Chahi ...	...	Rs. 2-6-0 per acre matured.
Abi ...	...	" 2-0-0 " " "
Sailab ...	...	" 2-2-0 " " "
Barani ...	...	" 1-9-0 " " "

The orders sanctioning this scheme are contained in Financial Commissioners' letter No. 1226, dated 18th February 1916.

41. The assessment of the Pasrur Tahsil was made by Mr. H. H. Jenkyns, Assistant Settlement Officer, who inspected the 473 estates of that tahsil in the winter of 1913-14 and submitted his report in July 1914. Orders were received

in December 1914 and the new assessment was announced with effect from *kharif* 1914. Mr. Jenkyns's task was complicated by the fact that canal irrigation had commenced while the settlement was in progress and the agricultural conditions of the tract affected were in a fluid condition. The Assistant Settlement Officer took a somewhat unfavourable view of the condition of the tahsil, but the statistics contained in the Government Review of the Report show that the total cultivated area is now much the same as at last settlement and that—thanks to the canal—irrigation has extended. The increase in wells has been small in this tahsil and there has been some deterioration in irrigation from the Dogh and from *bands*. Like the other tahsils Pasrur has benefited through relief from congestion, the grant of land on the new canals and the rise in prices. It has also received canal irrigation for the western tract and its communications have been greatly improved by the Sialkot-Narowal Railway. Mr. Jenkyns proposed an assessment of Rs. 3,10,800. This was raised by the Financial Commissioner to Rs. 3,15,600, a sum which was accepted by the Punjab Government. The new assessment absorbs 60 per cent. of the half-net assets and gives an incidence of Re. 1-10-11 per acre cultivated and Re. 1-13-6 per acre matured. Details of the assessment are given in the following form :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Circle.	Soil.	Sanctioned revenue rates.	Cultivated at a rate according to final measure out.	Demand of last year of late settlement.	New sanctioned demand.	Rise per cent. (columns 5 and 6).
		Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	
Kalar ...	Irrigated ...	1 7 0	20,531	22,834	Fluctuating 26,000	14
	Sailab ...	1 7 0	106			
	Barani ...	0 14 0	712			
Dokandi ...	Chahi, chahi abi and chahi-sailab.	2 4 0	14,738	79,704	Fixed ... 81,000 Fluctuating 19,000 Total ... 1,00,000	25½
	Abi ...	2 1 0	481			
	Sailab ...	1 13 0	13,684			
	Barani ...	1 3 0	27,153			
Darp ...	Irrigated ...	2 6 0	4,651	24,933	27,000	8
	Unirrigated ...	1 12 0	8,828			
Pasrur ...	Chahi-abi and chahi-sailab.	2 0 0	5,913	56,301	65,600	17
	Abi ...	1 14 0	1,774			
	Sailab ...	1 13 0	2,394			
	Barani ...	1 9 0	29,310			
Charkhri ...	Chahi and chahi-sailab.	1 12 0	35,205	83,210	Fixed ... 80,000 Fluctuating 17,000 Total ... 97,000	17
	Chahi-abi and abi ...	1 14 0	11,088			
	Sailab ...	1 13 0	1,421			
	Barani ...	1 0 0	9,925			
	Total	2,67,082	Fixed ... 2,53,600 Fluctuating 62,000	18

The assessment announced cannot be compared with the late demand in this tahsil as a fluctuating system was introduced with the new settlement.

Of the sanctioned assessment Rs. 62,000 is the estimated income from a fluctuating system which is to be applied in the Kalar Circle and the parts of the Dokandi and Charkhri which receive canal irrigation. The fluctuating system

sanctioned for this tahsil is different from that sanctioned for the canal irrigated portions of the Daska and Raya Tahsils. It is an entirely fluctuating system at the following rates :—

	Rs. A. P.
Chahi, abi and chahi-abi ...	1 14 0 per acre matured.
Nahri ...	2 4 0 " " "
Sailab ...	2 0 0 " " "
Barani ...	1 2 0 " " "

but discretion was left to the Assistant Settlement Officer to vary the rates from village to village to the extent of 8 annas above or below. A key statement sanctioned in the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 7444, dated 8th November 1915, will be found in Appendix V. The rates are to be applied to the matured area for the first five years. At the end of that time they may be charged on the sown area. The fluctuating system is liable to revision at the end of 10 years.

42. The assessment of the Zafarwal Tahsil was taken up in the winter of 1914-15 when its 534 estates were inspected. The Assessment Report was sent to Press in July 1915 and orders were received in January 1916. The new assessment was announced with effect from *kharif* 1915.

In this tahsil the cultivated area had fallen 3 per cent., but there had been a great increase in the number of wells since the previous settlement. The new railway has now greatly improved communications which formed one of the main stumbling blocks to progress in the past. I proposed an assessment of Rs. 2,86,250 which was accepted. It gave an incidence per acre of Re. 1-13-10 on the cultivated and Re. 1-14-0 on the harvested area and absorbed only 51 per cent. of the half-net assets. The details of the assessment are given in the following table :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Circle.	Soil.	Sanctioned revenue rates.	Area to which applied.	Demand of last year of late settlement.	Sanctioned new assessment.	New assessment announced.	Rise per cent. (columns 5 and 7).
		Rs. A. P.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dosahi ...	Chahi ...	2 12 0	3,455	30,246	36,500	95,339	17
	Abi ...	1 10 0	55				
	Sailab ...	1 10 0	14				
	Barani ...	1 10 0	16,557				
Darp ...	Chahi ...	2 13 0	6,657	51,006	58,250	...	...
	Abi ...	2 0 0	310				
	Sailab ...	2 0 0	14				
	Barani ...	2 0 0	19,489				
Dokandi ...	Chahi ...	2 8 0	5,536	35,043	41,000	41,120	17
	Abi ...	1 12 0	570				
	Sailab ...	1 12 0	5,400				
	Barani ...	1 8 0	11,055				
Charwa ...	Chahi ...	2 1 0	16,678	60,220	72,500	1,50,615	17
	Abi ...	1 12 0	426				
	Barani ...	1 8 0	25,028				
Jatstar ...	Chahi ...	2 6 0	17,813	68,361	78,000	...	...
	Abi ...	1 14 0	745				
	Barani ...	1 7 0	24,034				
Tahsil ...	Chahi ...	...	50,139	2,44,876	2,86,250	2,67,065	17
	Abi ...	...	2,106				
	Sailab ...	...	5,428				
	Barani ...	...	96,163				
	Total ...	...	1,53,836				

Total assessment.

43. The results of re-assessment for the district as a whole are shown below :—

Tahsil.	Demand of last year of late settlement.	Demand announced	Rise per cent.	Actual demand of first year of new settlement.	Rise per cent. (columns 2 and 5).
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Zafarwal ...	2,44,876	2,87,065	17	2,80,752	14
Raya ...	3,23,982	3,94,444	22	3,81,097	18
Pasrur ...	2,67,032	...	...	3,18,507	20
Sialkot ...	3,41,405	4,06,425	19	3,94,495	16
Daska ...	3,03,066	3,81,910	26	3,49,973	15
Total ...	14,80,361	...	...	17,24,824	17

In the case of the Pasrur Tahsil the change in the system of assessment makes it useless to fill in columns 3 and 4. The Daska Tahsil is essentially a well irrigated area and large sums have to be remitted on account of protective leases during the early years of settlement. Moreover, 10 per cent. of the enhancement announced has been deferred for five years. In Raya over 12½ per cent. of the enhancement has been deferred for five years.

Reception of the new assessments.

44. The following statement shows how the new assessments were received :—

Tahsil.	Number of estates.	OBJECTIONS.		APPEAL TO COMMISSIONERS.		APPEALS TO FINANCIAL COMMISSIONERS.	
		Total.	Accepted.	Total.	Accepted.	Total.	Accepted.
Zafarwal ...	584	59	6	5	Nil	Nil	Nil
Raya ...	498	92	6	32	4	4	Nil
Pasrur ...	473	53	3	12	4	2	Nil
Sialkot ...	681	127	24	9	2	Nil	Nil
Daska ...	941	56	2	5	Nil	3	1
Total ...	2,522	387	41	63	10	9	1

The people generally were prepared for a rise of 25 per cent. in the revenue, but they showed a considerable sense of discrimination between village and village. In the Raya *khadir* alone was there any sign of dissatisfaction. It was, I believe, partly factitious, the work of a Pleader whose own village had been assessed more highly than he wished ; partly due to the fact that the neighbouring circle in Amritsar enjoyed a reduction of assessment at the recent settlement while the *khadir* assessment was raised 26 per cent.

45. The internal distribution of the revenue of each village has received careful attention. The statements of the owners were recorded usually by the Tahsildar. Where there was any dispute the file was sent for the orders of the Settlement Officer or, in case of the Pasrur Tahsil, of the Assistant Settlement Officer. So far as possible disputed cases were decided before the new assessments were announced. At the time of announcement of the revenue the draft order with regard to the *bachh* was explained to the people and they were asked if they accepted it. If there were any objections they were discussed, and it was generally found possible to come to an amicable or at any rate

satisfactory settlement at this stage, but occasionally a further visit to the village was made by the Settlement Officer or Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar. After the *bachh* had been worked out it was announced in detail by the Tahsildar or Naib Tahsildar and objections were again heard carefully and where injustice was apparent it was righted. It is not possible to give any general sketch of the methods of *bachh* adopted as these varied from village to village rather than by tracts or by tribes. Ancestral shares govern the distribution of the revenue in 77 estates only. Land that had recently gone out of cultivation was frequently assessed by the people as if it were still cultivated, thus indicating their belief in the temporary character of its abandonment. In the estate of Chak Ali a portion of the assessment was levied upon the fruit trees in the village with the proviso that it should be revised every four years. Otherwise the different methods adopted do not require any special mention.

46. Protective leases have been granted for varying periods according to the cost of making the well, the extra return therefrom and the previous state of the land. For a well made to water land that was previously unirrigated the period has been nowhere less than 20 years from the date of construction. For the Pasrur and Charkhri Circles of the Pasrur Tahsil, the Bharari of Sialkot and the Charkhri II of Daska the period has been extended to 30 years in a few cases under the Commissioner's sanction. The case of wells made to irrigate land previously irrigated has been treated differently in different tracts according to the cost and difficulty of well-sinking and the profit gained thereby. The general principle adopted was that if the previous means of irrigation still existed no protection was given; if it no longer existed protection was given for the period shown in the Assessment Report as sufficient to recoup the owner twice the cost of the well, but where no such period had been calculated it was assumed to be 20 years. In villages where no distinction was made between *chahi* and *barani* land in the distribution of the revenue no leases were given unless the entire cultivated area was *chahi* in which case protection was granted at the circle *barani* rate. While these were the general principles adopted they were not always strictly observed, as for instance where the cost of sinking a well was trifling or the new assessment was very lenient.

47. Enhancements of revenue exceeding 33 per cent., have been deferred for five years and enhancements exceeding 66 per cent. for another five years. The results of this concession are as follows :—

Tahsil.				Revenue deferred for five years.	Revenue deferred for 10 years.
Zafarwal	...	...	...	754	...
Raya	...	...	...	8,999	708
Pasrur	...	...	...	3,789	223
Sialkot	...	...	...	4,895	42
Daska	...	...	...	7,733	133
Total				26,170	1,106

48. Dialluvion measurements and re-assessments have to be made annually in the villages on the Chenab, and its branches and on the Ravi except in the 26 villages which are subject to a fully fluctuating assessment. In these 26 villages riverain measurements will be made quadrennially in the year when the *jamabandi* of each village is prepared in order to enable patwaris to bring the tahsil copy of the village map up to date. In the estates affected by the Aik, Degh and Basantar streams re-measurement and re-assessment of the area

affected will be made every fourth year. Detailed rules on the subject are printed in Appendices VI and VII.

Cesses. 49. The cesses levied in the Sialkot District are—

				Rs.	A.	P.	
Local rate	...	...	...	10	6	8	per cent. of the revenue.
Lambardar's pachotra	...	...	...	5	0	0	" " "

In villages where there are Chief Headmen a cess of 1 per cent. is also levied but this impost ceases as existing encumbents die. No change has been made in cesses as the result of re-settlement.

CHAPTER V—MISCELLANEOUS.

50. The settlement lasted four years and seven months. Originally it was estimated that four years would suffice, but the four years' programme involved the inspection of over 1,200 estates in a single winter, an obviously impossible task. Later the sanction was extended to cover the period actually spent which, it is understood, is practically the standard accepted for a settlement of five tahsils with the aid of an Assistant Settlement Officer. The original schedule of establishment sanctioned in Punjab Government letter No. 2130-S. (Rev.), dated 13th September 1911, involved a cost of Rs. 4,44,900. Subsequently the schedule was revised and a cost of Rs. 5,25,045 was sanctioned in Punjab Government letter No. 271-S, dated 27th May 1914. Further grants amounting to Rs. 3,822 brought up the sanctioned cost to Rs. 5,28,867. The actual cost has amounted to approximately Rs. 5,00,000, that is well within the sanctioned scale. Of the total expenditure Rs. 11,000 was spent on the training of candidates and on the pay of kamungos who were only nominally attached to the settlement either because they were on long leave or because no room could be found for them elsewhere. The increase in revenue estimated in the Forecast Report was Rs. 3,10,000. Actually an increase of Rs. 3,09,534 has been taken. This figure includes an estimate of the fluctuating assessment of those portions of the Pasrur Tahsil in which the fixed assessment was replaced by a fluctuating system. It does not include the fluctuating canal land revenue of the Daska and Raya Tahsils which is levied in addition to the fixed assessment. The cost of settlement will be recouped in two years.

51 Under the new rules relating to the recovery of the cost of settlement from assignees of land revenue the sum of Rs. 380 is to be realized from the custodian of the Baba ki Ber shrine. No other grantee was liable to contribute to the cost of settlement.

52. At last settlement it was decided that the revenue should be paid in three instalments, one-fourth on the 15th December, one-fourth on the 15th February and one-half on the 15th June. At this settlement the people unanimously asked that the instalments should be reduced to two, and that the dates of payment should be fixed after the *Lohri* festival and after the 1st Har. On these dates money-lenders make up their accounts and debts incurred even a few days previously are charged with full interest for six months. Consequently sanction has been given in the Financial Commissioners' letter No. 6904, dated the 18th October 1915, to a proposal that the revenue should be paid in two instalments only on 1st February and on 1st July.

53. Although only 5 per cent. of land revenue is assigned the numerous grants for village service made during Mr. Prinsep's settlements bring up the total number of assignments to 1,617 :—

In favour of village institutions	...	...	...	1,300
For life	...	...	...	227
For term of settlement	...	...	...	10
Jagirs in perpetuity	...	...	...	80
				<hr/> 1,617

In all cases the sanction for the grant has been verified, a careful enquiry has been made as to the fulfilment of its conditions and the existence of assignees has been attested. In the case of grants made for the maintenance of institutions endeavours have been made to get the holders to agree to the appointment of a single assignee as head of the institution and the entry in the register has always been made in favour of the institution, the recipients being described as guardians thereof for the time being. Forty-four grants have been resumed on account of continued breach of conditions and fourteen in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 196 (3) of the Land Administration Manual. New registers have been prepared.

54. A scheme has been prepared for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners in suspending revenue and in realizing arrears of revenue under suspension. It is still awaiting sanction.

55. Rules for the guidance of revenue officials in assessing fluctuating land revenue have also been drafted. These rules are still awaiting sanction. Ultimately they will be found in the Dastur-ul-Amal Volume.

56. The volume of tribal custom has been revised and is in the Press. The Gazetteer is under preparation.

57. No drastic change has been made in zaildari arrangements in the present settlement. The number of zails has been retained as before, but considerable alterations have been made in zail boundaries in order to make them fit in with the limits of the new districts whose creation is contemplated, and also in order to make the zails as far as possible homogeneous in their composition. In the case of the Pasrur Tahsil, however, it was found impossible to adjust the boundaries of zails so as to suit both present conditions and those which will exist if the district is shorn of part of its area.

The graded system has existed in Sialkot since 1896. Under the orders contained in letter No. 3207, dated 4th May 1916, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners. The following changes have been made:—

Tahsil.	LATE SCHEME.			NEW SCHEME.		
	Grade.			Grade.		
	Rs. 250.	Rs. 200.	Rs. 150.	Rs. 300.	Rs. 250.	Rs. 200.
Zafarwal	5	5	4	3	4	7
Baya	6	5	3	4	5	5
Pasrur	5	4	4	4	3	6
Sialkot	7	6	5	5	6	7
Daska	5	5	3	4	4	5
Total	28	25	19	20	22	30

The cost of the late scheme was Rs. 14,850. The new scheme will cost Rs. 17,500, which is less than 1 per cent. of sanctioned demand. At present there are actually 73 zaildars holding the 72 sanctioned zails. The Bhagowal zail and its emoluments are shared by two zaildars who were appointed

before the late scheme came into force. On the retirement or death of either the survivor will become sole zaildar. New zail books have been prepared.

58. Owing to historical causes the amount sanctioned for safedposhi inams in the Sialkot District is considerably more than one-quarter per cent of the revenue. The sum allowed under the late scheme was Rs. 9,460. It has been continued, but the number of inams has been reduced as it was unnecessarily large. Under the new scheme one sufedposh has been allotted to each zail, and a second to zails where the amount of work demands it.

The changes in grading are shown below :—

Tahsil.	LATE SCHEME.			NEW SCHEME.	
	Grade.			Grade.	
	Rs. 80.	Rs. 60.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 80.
Zafarwal	6	12	13	10	11
Raya	6	12	12	10	10
Pasrur	6	11	11	10	9
Sialkot	8	16	16	13	13
Daska	5	12	12	10	9
Total ...	31	63	64	53	52

The late scheme had not come into full force when the new scheme was sanctioned, because Chief Headmen were still receiving inams which are deducted from the total sum available for paying safedposhes. Similarly, it will not be possible to work up to the new scheme until Chief Headmen have ceased to exist. The rules governing safedposhi inams will be found in appendix VIII to this report.

59. The number of headmen in the district is excessive and on the occurrence of a vacancy in the post it should always be considered whether reduction is advisable or not. While settlement was in progress 64 posts were abolished. The lines on which I proceeded were—

Reduction of superfluous posts of lambardar.

- (1) Reduction should not be made if there is no other headman in the village of the same caste and religion as the late holder.
- (2) In villages where there are only two posts reduction should not be made unless the revenue of the vacant post is well below Rs. 500. The presence of a rest-house or ferry at the village, however, may make reduction inadvisable in such cases.
- (3) If the village is homogeneous in composition and there are more than two posts of headman reduction may be freely made. Rs. 1,000 is not too much for one lambardar to pay into the treasury in such cases.
- (4) As a rule it is better to reduce the post of second lambardar of one taraf rather than that of the only lambardar of another taraf.
- (5) The post held by the junior branch of a family should be reduced rather than that held by the senior branch, provided that there is a qualified representative of the latter

60. The patwari establishment has been revised with the sanction of the Financial Commissioner conveyed in his letter No. 3264, dated 5th May 1916. The changes involved are as follows :—

GRADE.					LATE SCALE.		NEW SCALE.	
					Number of appointments.	Pay per mensem.	Number of appointments.	Pay per mensem.
						Rs.		Rs.
I	...	...	...	...	161	14	104	14
II	...	...	...	...	161	12	209	12
III	...	...	...	...	81	10	105	10
Assistant Patwaris	...	...	...	...	22	7	24	8
Total					425	...	442	...

The limits of patwaris' circles have also been revised with the Commissioner's approval.

The field kanungo staff has been increased under the orders conveyed in letter No. 262-S. (Rev.), dated 5th June 1916, from the Punjab Government. Two kanungos have been added to the staff, one of the 1st grade the other of the 2nd grade. The establishment is now—

					Rs.
5 Field Kanungos on	...	...	...	...	30 per mensem.
14 „ „ „	...	...	...	...	25 „

These changes in the patwari and kanungo agency were necessitated mainly by the introduction of canal irrigation.

61. Abstract village note-books have been prepared. They contain a small map of each village, a form showing the principal statistics relating to the cultivation, irrigation, harvested area and revenue of each village. The first entry in this form is that on which the assessment was based. A village assessment statement is also included showing in detail the statistics necessary for the assessment. To these forms are added the village inspection note of the present settlement. The lengthy notes written at the previous settlement were not re-copied because they are conveniently available in the Abstract Note books prepared at the time.

62. All village trijunctions have been marked with stone pillars, of which the cost was realized from the owners of the villages concerned.

63. Among the miscellaneous tasks discharged by the Settlement Officer was the selection of colonists for the Lower Bari Doab Colony. The work need not be described in a Settlement Report, but it took up a great deal of time and formed a material addition to settlement work.

64. Another miscellaneous task of an administrative nature was the determination of the lands to be irrigated from the Upper Chenab Canal. Only *kharif* irrigation with first and last *rabi* waterings are allowed to this district. In the Financial Commissioner's letter No. 1536, dated 20th

February 1912, are stated the principles to be followed in selecting the land for irrigation. The main principle is that *kharif* irrigation should as far as possible be confined to waste land. It has been found very hard to keep to this rule because the canal has interfered with old means of irrigation such as the *Satrah Band* and the many systems of irrigation from the *Degh*. Moreover, the cultivation of the waste cuts off the flow of water from *kallar* lands to low-lying *rohi* fields where *barani* rice used to be raised. It works unfairly as between village and village and though no one has any right to receive canal irrigation a good deal of dissatisfaction has been raised among those to whom the boon has been denied while their more lucky neighbours are making large sums from the rice crops raised by aid of the canal. The question is further complicated by the case of well lands which have been cut off from their wells by the construction of irrigation channels. In his letter No. 7946, dated 16th November 1914, the Financial Commissioner considered that in such cases it would generally be found most convenient to give canal irrigation though sometimes it may be necessary to provide a syphon or aqueduct for the well water or else to pay compensation. In this district such lands will always be irrigated provided that the necessary arrangements can be made. Whenever *chahi* irrigation is replaced by *nahri* the fluctuating *nahri* rate is to be imposed in place of the *chahi* assessment. At each harvest the Tahsildars of *Raya* and *Daska* will report to the Deputy Commissioner the areas that are entitled to this concession. The Assistant Settlement Officer selected the areas to be irrigated in *Pasrur*. In *Daska* and *Raya* I did the work myself. As a rule whole rectangles have been delimited for irrigation, but in several cases the decision has simply been that large blocks of continuous waste should be watered. Where it has been proved that former means of irrigation have been cut off and no compensation has been given the land affected has been, when possible, included in the area selected. The orders relating to each village have been written on index maps of the village.

Work connected with the introduction of canal irrigation has formed a very serious addition to the duties of the settlement staff. A particularly arduous task fell to the lot of the Extra Assistant and Assistant Settlement Officers in the partition of the huge blocks of waste in the *Kalar Circle* of the *Pasrur Tahsil*. Without partition irrigation would have been useless. The time was too short to permit of the regular procedure by way of partition suit and therefore a method of summary partition was devised. After *killas* had been laid out on the ground and marked on index maps the villagers were invited to classify the land and each share-holder was given land of each class according to the measure of his right. The officers concerned satisfied themselves on the spot that the distribution had been fairly made and then the decision was recorded. The work, which affected 87 villages, had to be done in a hurry as irrigation was impending, but it was done with such care and tact that in most villages these hasty partitions have been finally accepted by the people and lengthy and vexatious suits have been avoided. Mr. Jenkyns and M. Abdul Aziz deserve credit for their labours in this matter.

Matters requiring the attention of the Deputy Commissioner.

65. The following subjects are suggested as requiring the attention of the Deputy Commissioner :—

- (1) Fluctuating assessments in the riverain villages of *Raya* where a fully fluctuating system has been adopted. It should be specially noted whether the results indicate that this assessment is more onerous than in other *khadar* villages. If so, the matter should be reported as the villages in question are the poorest in the circle.
- (2) Fluctuating assessments in the *Pasrur Tahsil*. The results should be compared with the previous fixed assessment after making allowance for the expansion in cultivation due to the canal.
- (3) The danger of water-logging and the spread of salts in villages near the Upper *Chenab Canal* and its branches. If water-

logging becomes serious the fluctuating systems provided should be applied—(*vide* paragraphs 35, 38 and 40).

- (4) The delimitation of the areas to which canal irrigation may be extended—(*vide* paragraph 63).
- (5) The new dialluvion rules, their effect in encouraging or checking the cultivation of land thrown up by the river.
- (6) The need of reducing excessive posts of headman—(*vide* paragraph 58).

66. Five Assistant Commissioners, five Extra Assistant Commissioners, five Munsif candidates, two Tahsildar candidates, eight Naib-Tahsildar candidates and many Kanungo candidates received training during the course of the settlement. An official of the Dhar State was also specially deputed for training and received a thorough grounding in all branches of settlement and revenue work.

67. I would bring to notice the good work done by those who served with me in the settlement. The assessment work done by Mr. Jenkyns has already been appreciated by Government. I am specially indebted to him for the high standard which he set in all matters relating to the settlement. Mian Abdul Aziz was Extra Assistant Settlement Officer throughout the whole period of settlement. His advice and supervision in the work of measurement and revision of records was invaluable. On matters of assessment also I found his opinion sound and helpful. I have to acknowledge with gratitude his constant hard work, loyalty and keenness.

Among the Tahsildars Pandit Mangat Rai was easily best, which was fortunate as he had the heaviest charge, the Raya Tahsil. Dhian Singh, Nazir Hussain and Nand Gopal also deserve mention. Lala Hargobind and Lala Harnam Das, Tahsildars, on the district staff, did good work in finishing off operations in their tahsils. The best of my Naib-Tahsildars in the field were Sardar Din Muhammad, Chaudhri Muhammad Diwan, Mirza Ihsan Ullah, Mian Ghulam Farid and Chaudhri Ata Ullah. Sardar Din Muhammad's work in the field was conspicuously good, and he assisted me also as Reader for a short time. His integrity, ability and antecedents should earn him promotion.

In the office I am particularly indebted to Munshi Ram Singh who was an ideal Head Clerk; to Said Muhammad, who was Reader for the greater part of the settlement, and whose intimate knowledge of the district and of revenue work were invaluable; and finally to Hukam Chand, Kanungo, whose work as Nazir relieved me of all anxiety in the matter of accounts.

It is impossible to acknowledge individually the good work done in obscurity by scores of Kanungos and Patwaris, but I am grateful to them all. Some officials and non-officials were rewarded at the Divisional Darbar held in Lahore in October 1915. Of the former several have received promotion or have reached the envied haven of a district appointment. Not a few have been provided for in the Co-operative Credit Department or in special posts, and on the whole I think that the Sialkot staff have been comparatively fortunate considering the block in promotion which ensued on the reduction in the number of settlements. What they have received they have well deserved.

My acknowledgments are also due to many zaildars and non-officials for assistance and advice throughout the settlement.

68. With regard to the period of settlement I have no hesitation in recommending that for the tract not subject to canal irrigation the settlement should be sanctioned for 30 years. The settlement of the canal-irrigated area should be open to revision at the end of 5 years.

The fixed assessments are certainly lenient, but the people are poor, holdings are small and the limit of cultivation without the aid of canals

was already reached at the preceding settlement. The most serious argument against a long period is that possible changes in the course of the Degh torrent cannot be foreseen. In the Zafarwal and Pasrur Tahsils these are provided for in the dialluvion rules. In Raya where the effect of the Degh is almost entirely beneficial, canal arrangements have limited its vagaries, and the villages that are likely to benefit have been subjected to heavy enhancements at this settlement.

The canal assessments are experimental. In the Daska and Raya Tahsils a *nahri* rate fluctuating with the area sown has been superimposed on the fixed assessment. In the Pasrur Tahsil the canal-irrigated area has been subjected to a fully fluctuating assessment based upon the matured area. The different systems in force in these neighbouring tracts, whose conditions are almost precisely the same, cause confusion and will be a constant source of worry to the district staff. For this reason an early opportunity should be taken of revising the assessment on canal-irrigated land. It has already been ordered that the Pasrur system be revised at the end of 5 years (*vide* paragraph 41). This is the only subject upon which orders are required.

D. J. BOYD.

Dated the 2nd January 1917.





APPENDICES.

APPENDIX I.

Principal Gazette notifications relating to the present settlement of the Sialkot District.

No.	Date.	Abstract.
2558 S. ...	2nd October 1911 ...	Sanctions a general re-assessment of land revenue of the Sialkot District.
2559 S. ...	2nd October 1911 ...	Sanctions a special revision of the record of rights for the estates included in the Sialkot District.
1192 ...	1st November 1911 ...	Appoints D. J. Boyd, Esquire, I.C.S., as Settlement Officer with effect from the 20th October 1911.
1128 A. ...	20th October 1911 ...	Invests D. J. Boyd, Esquire, I.C.S., with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class.
1128 B. ...	20th October 1911 ...	Confers on Mr. Foyd all the powers of a Collector under the Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts of 1887, with the exception of Chapter VI of the former Act, such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Sialkot District. Mr. Boyd, in exercise of these powers, shall not be subject to the control of the Collector.
520 ...	18th April 1912 ...	Confers on D. J. Boyd, Esquire, I.C.S., the powers of Deputy Commissioner, under section 3 (2) of Punjab Alienation of Land Act XIII of 1900, as amended by Punjab Act I of 1907, for the purposes of sanctioning exchanges of land arising out of <i>killabandi</i> proceedings within the limits of the Sialkot District.
1012 ...	29th July 1914 ...	Grants Mr. Boyd three months' privilege leave with effect from 22nd July 1914 (afternoon).
C. 169-Gaz.-7 ...	10th May 1916 ...	Appoints Mr. Boyd on special duty in the office of the Director of Land Records with effect from 1st May 1916.
1237 ...	20th November 1912 ...	Appoints Mr. Jenkyns as Assistant Settlement Officer, Sialkot, with effect from the 9th November 1912 (afternoon).
1188 A. ...	9th November 1912 ...	Confers on Mr. Jenkyns all the powers of a Collector under the Punjab Land Revenue and Tenancy Acts of 1887 with the exception of Chapter VI of the former Act, such powers to be exercised within the local limits of the Sialkot District. Mr. Jenkyns in exercise of these powers shall be subject to the control of the Settlement Collector.
1011 ...	29th July 1914 ...	Appoints Mr. Jenkyns as officiating Settlement Officer, Sialkot, with effect from the 22nd July 1914 (afternoon).
283 ...	10th March 1915 ...	Grants Mr. Jenkyns privilege leave for three months, combined with five months' furlough, with effect from the 23rd February 1915 (afternoon).
1343 ...	29th November 1911 ...	Appoints Mian Abdul Aziz as Extra Assistant Settlement Officer, Sialkot, with effect from 1st October 1911.
340 A. ...	13th March 1911 ...	Confers on Mian Abdul Aziz powers to hear and determine the suits mentioned in the 1st group in sub-section (3) of section 77 of Punjab Tenancy Act.
C. 92-Gaz.-4 ...	12th April 1916 ...	Appoints Mian Abdul Aziz as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Sialkot, with effect from the 31st March 1916 (afternoon).

APPENDIX II.

Statement showing by tahsils the population, area, and revenue of the Sialkot District.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Tahsil.	Population according to Census (1911).	Total area in acres.	UNCULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES).		CULTIVATED AREA (IN ACRES).											TOTAL AVERAGE OF CROPS (IN ACRES).				REVENUE (IN RUPEES).				Rate of incidence (per acre).
			Not available for cultivation.	Available for cultivation.	Irrigated.						Unirrigated.					Sown.	Matured.	Failed.	Previous year's demand.	New demand announced.	Increase per cent.	Cultivated.	Cropped.	
					Chahi-makri.	Chahi-ghat.	Chahi-sailab.	Makri.	Abi.	Total.	Sailab.	Rupat.	Total.	Total cultivated area.										
Sialkot ..	283,469	268,587	36,537	30,753	78,447	"	"	"	8,341	4,317	91,105	14,500	95,332	110,192	201,287	236,198	218,473	25,723	3,41,406	4,06,425	20	2 0 4	1 14 6	Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.
Punjab ..	173,281	250,409	17,978	44,624	68,293	3,690	4,879	2,981	7,405	7,123	94,388	17,933	76,640	93,623	187,909	197,088	170,845	26,243	5,67,032	2,51,393 + 63,000 (fluctuat- ing)	18	1 10 8	1 13 4	
Zafarwal ..	156,880	196,764	22,602	20,346	80,139	"	"	"	"	2,106	52,245	5,429	96,163	101,591	153,836	172,680	152,463	20,117	2,44,876	2,87,065	17	1 13 10	1 14 2	
Rawal ..	194,376	310,813	28,547	94,381	87,333	"	"	"	"	4,128	91,361	20,000	67,524	90,524	187,895	211,902	178,949	32,953	5,33,928	3,94,444	22	2 1 7	2 2 3	
Daska ..	171,698	229,327	19,020	39,691	140,970	"	"	"	"	2,078	143,049	3,535	24,134	27,669	170,707	204,207	190,728	13,479	5,03,066	3,81,910	26	2 2 10	2 0 0	
District ..	979,553	1,255,920	124,691	329,536	425,082	3,869	4,879	2,981	15,746	19,768	472,145	70,368	389,093	429,459	901,634	1,024,973	906,438	118,515	14,80,361	17,21,237 + 63,000 (fluctuat- ing)	21	1 15 8	1 15 6	

APPENDIX III.

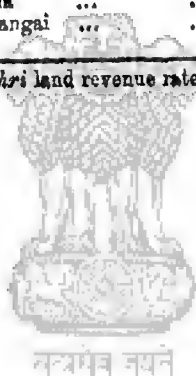
The following rates will be imposed on all *nahri* sown area in the Raya Tahsil :—

Name of Circle.	Assessment No.	Name of village.	Rate.
			Rs. A. P.
	1	Saihani	2 0 0
	2	Kirto	2 4 0
	2 (a)	Pindori	2 4 0
	3	Hardo Sohal Hindu	2 4 0
	4	Mananwala	2 8 0
	4 (a)	Kila S. Harnam Singh	2 8 0
	5	Bure Othi	2 0 0
	6	Kotli Wirk	1 12 0
	7	Jhan'ir	2 0 0
	8	Guchli	2 4 0
	9	Bhundri	2 0 0
	10	Chak Waraich	1 12 0
	11	Joike	2 0 0
	12	Parkhandabad	2 0 0
	13	Dinga	1 8 0
	14	Muradpur	2 0 0
	15	Jamgil	2 0 0
	16	Bhago Dial	2 8 0
	17	Manj Gaggar	1 8 0
	18	Bhuchchar Nangal	1 8 0
	19	Ucheha Pind	2 4 0
	20	Hachchar	2 4 0
	21	Paggeke	2 0 0
	22	Gandhowala	2 0 0
	23	Kotli Miani	2 0 0
	24	Hamidpur	2 0 0
	25	Chak Ibrahimini	2 0 0
	26	Kot Bhuchh	2 8 0
	27	Akharian	1 12 0
	28	Bhagian	1 12 0
	29	Gharial Khurd	2 0 0
	30	Bhuchh	2 8 0
	31	Mari Kalan	2 4 0
	32	Mari Khurd	2 4 0
	33	Mehta Suja	1 12 0
Nahri	36	Jiwan Goraya	2 8 0
	39	Gharial Kalan	2 8 0
	40	Bul Chak	1 8 0
	41	Kukranwali	1 8 0
	42	Salempur	1 8 0
	43	Jatrike	2 0 0
	44	Surmedani	1 8 0
	50	Kot Ruldu	1 8 0
	51	Agrian	1 12 0
	316	Mardana	2 0 0
	320	Chakrali	2 0 0
	321	Jai Singhwala	1 12 0
	322	Hardo Ladheke	1 12 0
	323	Allahpur	1 8 0
	324	Narang	2 0 0
	325	Kotli Gujran	1 8 0
	326	Khunda	2 4 0
	327	Hardo Bariar	2 0 0
	328	Kotli Wirk Bariar	2 0 0
	329	Rajpura	1 8 0
	330	Satrahian	2 0 0
	331	Kot Bhailan	2 0 0
	332	Jeto Gala	1 12 0
	333	Bhitte Wadh	2 8 0
	334	Kot Muhammad Zaman	2 8 0
	335	Laungwala	2 0 0
	336	Ratta Gujran	2 0 0
	337	Sura	1 12 0
	338	Rattian Khurshedpur	2 0 0
	339	Chak Telian	2 8 0
	340	Chak Taja	2 4 0
	341	Kotli Kashmirian	2 0 0
	342	Kotli Piran	2 4 0
	343	Chak Dhido	2 0 0

APPENDIX IV—CONCLUDED.

Name of Circle.	Assessment No.	Name of village.	Rate.
			Rs. A P.
Nahri	344	Hardo Khokhar	1 12 0
	345	Kala Khatai	2 4 0
	346	Themra	1 8 0
	347	Mughalwala	1 8 0
	348	Kotli Sohal	2 0 0
	349	Hardo Sohal Mussalmanan	2 0 0
	350	Kotli Kurotana	2 0 0
	351	Dala Wahga	2 0 0
	352	Rustampur	1 8 0
	353	Ahdian	2 0 0
	355	Laborianwali	1 12 0
	353	Gorian	2 0 0
	357	Sidhanwali	2 0 0
	359	Sharifpur	2 0 0
	359	Awan Labana	2 0 0
Khadir	360	Mast Chak	2 8 0
	361	Sharifpur	2 0 0
	365	Tarandi	2 0 0
	366	Rampur	2 0 0
	368	Jandiala Kalsan	2 4 0
	395	Mandhiali	2 4 0
	396	Passianwala	2 4 0
	384	Pathan Dhangai	2 8 0

In the Daska tahsil the fluctuating *nahri* land revenue rate will be Rs. 2 per acre sown in all villages.



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX IV.

Key statement for the Riverain villages to which a fluctuating assessment has been applied under the sanction conveyed in letter No. 219 S., dated 10th July 1915, from the Junior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners.

Tahsil.	Village.	REVENUE RATES.			
		Chahi includ- ing chahi abi and chahi-sai- lab) and abi (per acre matured).	Nahri (per acre sown).	Sailab (per acre matured).	Barani (per acre matured.)
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Raya ...	Dode, Toti ...				
	Rasulpur ...				
	Januah, Dostpur ...				
	Balim, Kotli Bholan ...				
	Arazi Nakian ...				
	Chak Makbulpur, Budhapind, ...				
	Bhago Kamboh, Chak Nihalpur ...				
	Arazi Talla, Chak Bhadra ...	2 8 0	...	2 3 0	1 9 0
	Alawalpur, Arazi Jiapur ...				
	Makbulpur, Miaui, Arazi Chohan ..				
	Pirokot, Chhaunan, Bhadra ...				
	Auliapur, Shahpur ...				
	Pathan Dhangai ...				
	Tarandi ...				

APPENDIX V.

Key statement showing rates per acre to be imposed on all matured areas in the villages of the Pasrur Tahsil of the Sialkot District for which a fluctuating system of assessment has been sanctioned.

Assessment Circle.	Assessment No. and village.	Chahi.	Abi and chahi-abi.	Nakri and Chahi-nakri.	Sailab and Chahi-sailab.	Barani.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Charkhri ...	18. Sian ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0		
	19. Dhirke ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	20. Chak Sadeo ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
	21. Bhikhi ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	21 (a). Fatehgarh ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	22. Surai ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	23. Gulgitti ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	24. Khoth ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	25. Dhainsarpain ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	26. " Bala ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	27. Mandhrianwala ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	28. Kotli Moharan ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	29. Kotli Baba Hira ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	30. Raoko ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	31. Kotli Shamas ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
	32. Chhanga ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	32 (a). Kotli Gul Muhammad ...				2 0 0	1 4 0
	33. Bhagatpur ...					
	34. Loharanwali ...					
	38. Chhanga ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	41. Satrah ...					
	62. Mianwali ...					
	63. Thatta Utara ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
	64. Siranwali ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	65. Wirwala ...					
Dokandi ...	366. Maloke ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	364. Chak Uggu ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
	365. Monga ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	366. Thatta Rau ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	367. Kali ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	367 (a). Bole ...					
	367 (b). Chanawan ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	367 (c). Kala ...					
	368. Batewali ...					
	368 (a). Balapur ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	369. Chak Alauddin ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	370. Uucha Taunk ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	371. Thatta Wirsa Singh ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	373. Dharang ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	376. Gulfoke ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
	377. Saboke ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	378. Pandian ...					
	379. Duggal ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	380. Gurala ...					
	381. Gurali ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	382. Mangat ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	383. Sohawa ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	383 (a). Jaboke ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
	384. Chakian Kalan ...					
	385. Mirzapur ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
Kalar ...	386. Kurikot ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	387. Shalikhawala ...					
	388. Sech ...					
	389. Wahlanwali ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	390. Sanofar ...					
	391. Simla ...					
	391 (a). Kot Shekhu ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 8 0
	392. Rana ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	393. Khotra ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
	394. Rahimpur ...	1 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
	395. Wahado ...	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	396. Kallav ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	397. Dahanwali ...	1 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	398. Saib ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	399. Dlamkot ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	400. Saudrana ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0

APPENDIX V--CONCLUDED.

Assessment Circle.	Assessment No. and village.	Chahi.	Abi and chahi-abi.	Nahri and chahi-nahri.	Sailab and chahi-sailab.	Barani.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Kalar-- conold.	401. Dhodke ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
	402. Bakapur ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
	403. Chak Ramdas ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
	404. Bhopar ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	405. Nat ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	406. Liddhar ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
	407. Buchcha Taunk ...	1 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 0 0
	408. Kangla ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	409. Kotli Aima ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	410. Nadda ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	411. Innayatpur ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	412. Sutto ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	413. Sikhana ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	414. Kaharwali ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	415. Kotli Ananta ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 0 0	1 4 0
	416. Thapnala ...	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
	417. Thatta Gulab Singh ...	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 12 0
	418. Mohanpur ...	1 12 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 4 0



सत्यमेव जयते

APPENDIX VI.

Rules relating to the imposition, remission and reduction of assessment on lands subject to the action of the rivers Chenab and Ravi and their branches in the Sialkot District, sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in letter No. 182-S, dated 17th-19th June 1914, and letter No. 598, dated 22nd January 1915.

1. When by river action land assessed as cultivated is carried away or rendered unfit for cultivation or land assessed as pasture is carried away or rendered unfit for grazing, the assessment charged on it shall be remitted.

2. New uncultivated land added by alluvion which is fit for grazing, unassessed land which has by the action of the river become fit for grazing and assessed cultivated land which has by river action ceased to be fit for cultivation but is fit for grazing, shall be ordinarily assessed at the rate of three annas per acre.

Exception.—When the produce is very poor, the assessing officer may for reasons recorded assess at one anna per acre.

3. Land which was assessed at settlement as cultivated shall continue to pay the revenue at which it was then assessed, unless and until its assessment is reduced for deterioration. Thereafter it shall be treated as if it were new land.

4. New cultivated land added by alluvion, land not cultivated at settlement, but since brought under cultivation and land cultivated at settlement which has since had its assessment reduced for deterioration and has again become cultivated, shall ordinarily be assessed at the maximum rate stated in rule II if first class crops, and at half that rate if inferior crops, are grown on its becoming cultivated :—

(a) First class crops are :—

Sugarcane
Turmeric (Bajwat)
Maize
Cotton

Wheat, mixed wheat and barley.
Vegetables other than fodder.
Tobacco.
Rice, except *dhain* or *kharsu*.

(b) Second class crops are all other crops.

5. Land which under the above rules has been assessed at less than the maximum rate shall be assessed at the maximum rate with effect from the first year in which the class of the crop shall justify such imposition.

6. Land shall not be classed as bearing crops of the first or second class until it has for one harvest borne a four-anna crop of that class. The success or failure of cultivation in subsequent years unaccompanied by river action shall not affect the assessment.

7. The classification of land should not be too minute : unless a survey number is very large, it will usually be best to apply a single rate to the whole number, even though different parts of the field may differ somewhat in the character of the crops grown and in the quality of the soil.

8. In calculating the revenue no fractions of 10 or less than 10 *marlas* should be taken into account ; 10 *marlas* or less will be disregarded and more than this will be taken as a whole *kanal*.

9. Land which was assessed at settlement as cultivated or has since been assessed at the full rates should not ordinarily have its assessment lowered unless it is found that such land has been injured by a flood or sand deposit, in either of which cases it shall be treated as new land and be dealt with in accordance with the above rules.

10. Land which has been rendered culturable by river action and subjected to assessment at settlement or under these rules and subsequently remains uncultivated for four successive harvests, may be presumed to have been rendered unfit for cultivation by river action.

11. The maximum rates shall be the following :—

River.	Tahsil.	Assessment circle.	Proposed rate per acre.
			Rs. A. P.
Chenab ...	{	Daska ... Bet Bela ...	1 4 0
		Sialkot ... Bet ...	{ Estates from Marala westwards including Marala. 1 8 0
			{ Estates east of Marala. 1 12 0
Chenab and tributaries ...	... Sialkot	... Bajwat ...	1 12 0
Ravi ...	... Baya	... Khadir ...	1 12 0

Procedure rules applicable to Dilluvion Assessment in the Sialkot District, sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in letter No. 5282, dated 27th July 1911.

1. The Collector shall maintain in his office a list of estates subject to the action of the Chenab and Ravi rivers and their branches, and any alterations from time to time necessitated in this list shall be made under his orders.

2. In estates subject to river action measurements will be made annually as soon as the river has fallen to its ordinary cold weather level, which will usually be by the 1st of December.

3. The changes caused by river action should be shown both in the patwari's own dilluvion tracing and in the tracing to be filed with the Government copy of the dilluvion files. The former tracing should be prepared from the village map on unbacked mapping sheets and cover the whole of the village or the part liable to be affected by dilluvion changes, and should continue to be used till a fresh tracing is prepared under rule 5. The tracing to be filed with the Government copy of the dilluvion file will be on unbacked mapping sheets of suitable size and will be prepared each year.

4. The patwari's copy of the dilluvion tracing shall show the edge of the river as well as any new fields formed as the result of dilluvion changes. The line representing the edge should be blue, and at both ends of it the year in which the measurements were made should be noted. The position of the edge will be fixed by measuring the remaining sides of the fields which are partly under the river and the position of the new fields with reference to the old fields out of which they have been formed; but if this method be not practicable, then the squares covering the affected part of the village will be reproduced from the base lines fixed by the Survey of India Department in those estates which were partly or entirely remeasured on the framework laid down by that Department and off-sets taken from them. When the assessment has been made the fields assessed at less than the maximum rate will be marked off by lines of green dots around them. The dots will be run together into a continuous green line when the maximum rate has been imposed. The tracing to be attached to the Government copy of the dilluvion file will reproduce only the changes of the particular year for which it has been prepared, but in order that there may remain no doubt as to the position of any new fields, the fields that touch them should also be shown.

5. The procedure for the correction of field maps will be applied without any modification to the portions of dilluvion villages beyond the reach of river action, but as regards areas subject to such action, the procedure will be modified as follows:—

- (a) *Tatimma shajras* will be prepared only for changes other than those due to dilluvion. Changes due to dilluvion will be shown from year to year in the dilluvion tracings prescribed in rule 3.
- (b) At the end of every fourth year when a special attestation is carried out a fresh tracing of the portion of the village subject to river action will be prepared, and all new fields, whether formed in consequence of dilluvion or other changes and whether shown in the old dilluvion tracing or separate *tatimma shajras*, will be incorporated therein. This tracing will be prepared in duplicate, and one copy of it will be filed in the talsil with the *jamabandi* and the other retained by the patwari for use during the next four years. Both copies will be duly attested by the kanungo. The preparation of a fresh tracing may be ordered even before the quadrennial attestation if the old tracing cannot continue to be used without producing confusion.
- (c) In the dilluvion files new fields will be given temporary numbers, such as 40/1, 40/2, 40/3, &c., but all fields incorporated in the fresh tracing prepared under (b) will at the time of incorporation be renumbered in accordance with the system laid down in paragraph 42 and duly entered in the field book prescribed in paragraph 42 of Standing Order No. 16. Fields shown in *tatimma shajras* will have been already numbered in accordance with the system.

6. It is not necessary that every new field should be given a new number. If a portion of a field is submerged and the ownership of that portion remains unaltered a new sub-number should not be given thereto as the soil entry will show all that is necessary. Again, if any portions of an uncultivated plot are brought under cultivation, the use of sub-numbers should be avoided unless it is absolutely necessary for the purposes of *girdawari*. In a case like this if sufficient space is not available on the page of the *khassra* on which the original number is entered, the necessary entries can be made at the end of the *khassra* and a brief note stating that this has been done made opposite the number in question. In writing a new *khassra* care should be taken to leave sufficient space for such entries as regards numbers containing large areas of uncultivated land, portions of which are likely to be broken up from time to time.

7. As the measurements proceed, the patwari will prepare Form A, but the entries in columns 15 and 16 will remain in pencil till the Tahsildar has made his visit and formed his opinion as to the assessment. He will also make in the register of fields previously assessed below full rates (Form C) the necessary entries relating to crops grown in the past year.

8. The kanungo will satisfy himself that the patwari has included in his maps and *khasra* all land which should be included, will test the measurements and check the *khasra*.

9. As soon as the *khasra* has been checked by the kanungo, the patwari will prepare in duplicate in Form D a village abstract of changes due to river action. He will make all the entries in columns 1 to 7 giving the details of area and revenue for the previous year in ink. The entries showing deductions and additions and the area and revenue for the current year will be made in pencil.

10. The Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar will test the map, &c., on the spot, and pass orders as to classes of land, rates and revenue after inspecting the fields and examining the entries in the *khasra* and in Form C. He will cause to be entered in ink in the *khasra* the class and rate for each field as determined by himself. He will at the same time make the patwari enter in Form C the rate against each field of which the class has been changed, and also all fields assessed for the first time below settlement or full rates. He will also have an extract from Form C showing those numbers only of which the assessment has been changed in the current year put on the file. Form D will be completed by the patwari under the Tahsildar's or Naib-Tahsildar's directions. The Tahsildar or Naib-Tahsildar will add a brief note to the file, explaining the changes which have occurred and his assessment proposals. He will then sign the map, *khasra*, extract from Form C, and abstract of area and revenue (Form D), taking over the extract and the Government copies of the other papers. He will also sign the register (Form C) which the patwari will retain in addition to his own copies of the other papers.

The Revenue Assistant will make a general inspection of the measurements and assessments, making such corrections as may be necessary. Final orders will be passed by the Collector of the district.

11. When the Collector disposes of the case, any corrections in the papers required will be made in the Government copies and the patwari will be ordered to correct his own copies. He will also prepare in duplicate a *khewat* showing the result of the new assessment (Form B) and forward both copies to the Tahsildar through the kanungo. The Tahsildar will see that the *khewat* agrees with the orders, and signing both copies will file one with the record and return the other to the patwari. The latter will embody the new figures in future *bachh* papers and will give free of charge a *fard*, showing the result, to each *khatedar* concerned.

12. The whole file regarding changes of assessment due to river will be prepared on Lucknow paper stitched at the back in book form. The tracing of maps will be placed in an envelope of the full size of the file and will not be folded more than twice.

13. The district report on changes of assessment due to river will be prepared in Form F, after obtaining the necessary figures from the tahsils in Form E.

14. Cases frequently occur in which remission of the current demand is required in consequence of destructive inundation, although no permanent injury has been done to the soil rendering a reduction of revenue needful. When making his inspection, the Tahsildar should report on all such cases, including cases occurring in estates in which no measurements will be made in the current year. Reports recommending such remissions should be made in Form A or B appended to Standing Order No. 30.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Serial No.	<i>Khasra</i> No.	<i>Khatwat</i> No.	Owner, briefly.	Tenant, briefly.	FORMER.			PRESENT.									
					Area.	Class of land.	Rate of assessment.	<i>Khasra</i> No.	Area calculation, where necessary.	Area.	Class of land.	Crops.	Revenue.				
												<i>Kharif.</i>	<i>Rabi.</i>	Class.	Rate.	REMARKS.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
<i>Khasat</i> No. in last <i>jama</i> bandi.	<i>Khatani</i> No.	Name of owner and tenant where necessary.	Assessment of <i>khatas</i> according to last year's papers.	<i>KHASRA</i> No.		FORMER.				PRESENT.		DIFFERENCE.			
				Old.	New.	Area and kind of soil.				Area and kind of soil.		Increase.	Decrease.	Revenue of <i>khatas</i> now fixed.	REMARKS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Khasra No.	Owner and tenant (briefly).	YEAR 19					(Columns to be repeated for four years in all).
		Area with detail.	Crops.		Rate.	Remarks.	
			Kharif.	Rabi.			

Statement of Diallusion and Alluvion Assessment made in

for the

No.	Name of river.	Name of tahsil.	Name of village.	Detail of kind of soil.	Assessable area by last measurement.	Tama by last settlement.
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						
21						
22						
23						
24						
25						

FORM E.

Statement of financial results of alluvion and dialluvion assessment for the district division for the agricultural year (kharif 19 and rabi 19) and the proposed remission in the revenue roll and amount to be collected as fluctuating revenue.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Tahsil.	Assessment Circle.	River.	Sum of villages affected for agricultural year previous to period under report, kharif 19 —rabi 19	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, etc. (including jagir).	Gross decrease of assessment due to dialluvion, etc. (including jagir).	Net increase (khalsa to be collected as fluctuating revenue).	Net decrease (khalsa to be remitted).	New assessment of villages affected for agricultural year kharif 19 —rabi 19	REMARKS.

FORM F. (IN ENGLISH).

Statement of financial results of alluvion and dialluvion assessment for the district made in 19 for the agricultural year (kharif 19 and rabi 19), and the proposed remission in the revenue roll and amount to be collected as fluctuating assessment.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
District.	Tahsil.	River.	Gross increase of assessment due to alluvion, etc. (including jagir).	Gross decrease of assessment due to dialluvion, etc. (including jagir).	Net increase (khalsa to be collected as fluctuating revenue).	Net decrease (khalsa to be remitted).	Net amount of increase or decrease to be shown in the revenue roll of the following agricultural year.	REMARKS.

Note.—Column 3.—The figures for the six larger rivers of the province should be given separately. Those for the minor streams may be lumped together.

Columns 6, 7 and 8.—The amount shown in column 8 will be the difference between columns 6 and 7 and should be preceded by a *plus* or *minus* as the case may be.

Column 9.—Note in this column the officer by whom the assessments were made and tested and the method adopted in assessing. Reference should be made to Settlement Reports prescribing such method or the correspondence conveying special sanction.

APPENDIX VII.

Rules relating to the imposition, remission and reduction of assessment on lands subject to the action of the Aik, Degh and Basantar torrents sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner in letter No. 5282, dated 27th July 1914, and letter No. 6151, dated 4th September 1914.

1. In the case of estates affected by a torrent, measurements will ordinarily only be made in the year when the quadrennial attestation of the estate takes place, provided that the Collector may order the lands in any estate to be measured and assessed in a year other than that of quadrennial attestation, if changes have occurred in the estate as a whole, or in individual holdings of sufficient importance to render this course desirable. Early in October the Tahsildar will send to the Collector a list of estates not coming under quadrennial attestation in which he proposes to make measurements, explaining the grounds of his proposals. The Collector will return the list with his orders on it to the Tahsildar.

2. In dealing with cases of enhancement or remission of revenue which may be necessitated under the above rule, the officer of Government shall adhere strictly to the village rates fixed at settlement, that is to say :—

- (i) If the revenue has been distributed by shares or by any all-round rate on cultivation, the all-round rate on cultivation only shall be applied except that bad land may be assessed at half rates.
- (ii) If the revenue has been distributed by soil rates such rates only shall be applied, but bad land may be assessed at half rates.
- (iii) Whatever land is assessed at half rates will be raised to full rates when the authorities think right.

3. Where the assessing officer finds that any considerable area of land which was assessed at settlement or since at the full *sailab* rate has, owing to a change in the course of the torrent or from other causes, become out of reach of the ordinary torrent flood and has for that reason ceased to be cultivated as *sailab* land, he shall submit a full report on the circumstances of the case to the Collector for orders. The Collector shall then, if necessary, distribute the fixed assessment over the existing cultivation, or having, if advisable, suspended the current demand, report the case for sanction to put the whole area under fluctuating assessment or to reduce the fixed assessment of the estate.

4. The procedure will be the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as in the case of lands affected by the Ravi and Chenab.



APPENDIX VIII.

Rules regulating the grant of Safedposhi inams.

1. Every existing ala lambardar shall continue to enjoy his present ala lambardari *inam* for life or until his dismissal or appointment as inamdar or zaildar.

2. Whenever any ala lambardar dies or is dismissed or is appointed as a zaildar or inamdar, his ala lambardari *inam* shall be abolished.

3. There shall be 105 *zamindari inams* of which one shall be held in each *zail* and a

<i>Zafarwal Tahsil.</i>	<i>Pasrur Tahsil—concluded.</i>	second in each of the <i>zails</i> mentioned in the margin. Except as provided in this rule every <i>inam</i> will be abolished when the holder dies, is dismissed or is appointed as a zaildar.
1. Phillaura.	18. Bahlolpur.	
2. Bediana.	19. Kalaswala.	
3. Zaffarwal.	<i>Sialkot Tahsil.</i>	
4. Dhamthal.	20. Phuklian.	
5. Dullam.	21. Gondal.	4. Whenever any ala lambardari <i>inam</i> is abolished in accordance with the provisions of rule II, the ala lambardari cess shall cease to be levied in the village in which such lambardari <i>inam</i> was granted.
6. Chawinda.	22. Narakiwal.	
7. Maharajke.	23. Chitti Sheikhan.	
<i>Raya Tahsil.</i>	24. Kuluwal.	
8. Narowal.	25. Fatehgarh.	5. Whenever an ala lambardari <i>inam</i> is abolished under the provisions of rule II, it shall be resumed and the amount resumed shall be made available for increasing the <i>zamindari inams</i> . The amount of an existing <i>zamindari inam</i> abolished under rule III
9. Raya.	26. Ballanwala.	
10. Khakh.	27. Salehpur Chaprar.	
11. Jiwan Goraya.	<i>Daska Tahsil.</i>	
12. Auliapur.	28. Smbarial, I.	similarly shall be made available for increasing the <i>zamindari inams</i> .
<i>Pasrur Tahsil.</i>	29. Sambarial, II.	
14. Wahdo.	30. Daska.	
15. Budha Goraya.	31. Goidki.	
16. Satrah.	32. Wadhala.	6. Whenever an ala lambardari or excess <i>zamindari inam</i> is abolished, a resumption statement is prepared by the Tahsildar and submitted by him to the Collector on account of the village in which the grant existed, for inclusion of the amount in the annual statement of lapsed and resumed assignments.
17. Pasrur.	33. Baddoke.	

similarly shall be made available for increasing the *zamindari inams*.

6. Whenever an ala lambardari or excess *zamindari inam* is abolished, a resumption statement is prepared by the Tahsildar and submitted by him to the Collector on account of the village in which the grant existed, for inclusion of the amount in the annual statement of lapsed and resumed assignments.

7. A statement shall be maintained by the Collector showing for each tahsil the amount available according to the resumption statements submitted under rule 6 and showing also the amount reallocated under the rules next following.

8. The Collector shall utilize the amount of unallotted lapsed ala lambardari and excess *zamindari inams* to raise to Rs. 80 per annum the *inam* of each existing inamdar who enjoys an *inam* of less than Rs. 80.

9. After every *zamindari inam* of less than Rs. 80 per annum has been raised to Rs. 80 per annum additional amounts available from lapsed *zamindari* or lapsed ala lambardari *inams* shall be utilised towards bringing up the *zamindari inams* to the following scale :—

<i>Inam</i> of Rs. 100	... number 53
<i>Inam</i> of Rs. 80	... „ 52

Total Rs. 9,460.

Provided that as long as the sanctioned number of *inams* is exceeded, the amount to be made available to bring the *zamindari inams* up to the above scale shall be reduced, so that the total expenditure on ala lambardari and *zamindari inams* shall never exceed Rs. 9,460.

10. The amounts allotted by the Collector shall be reported to the Financial Commissioners in a comparative demand statement in order that the amounts allotted may be taken off the rent roll.

APPENDIX IX.

SUSPENSION SCHEME, SIALKOT DISTRICT.

No. 62, dated Sialkot, 31st January 1917.

From—E. R. ABBOTT, Esquire, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Sialkot,

To—The Commissioner, Lahore Division.

IN reply to your endorsement No. 47, dated 20th April 1916, I have the honour to submit a scheme for the working of suspensions in Sialkot District worked out by Mr. Boyd and to ask for sanction to the same.

2. Mr. Boyd writes :—“ In the present scheme I have adopted all the Financial Commissioner's suggestions, and in the list of insecure villages I have only included estates in circles which are otherwise secure while indicating generally the tracts in which the majority of the villages may be regarded as insecure.

“ My greatest difficulty has been the fixing of danger rates. Originally, I took twice the normal incidence as my rough guide as this standard corresponds with the limit of an 8-anna crop laid down in paragraph 561, Land Administration Manual. I have now adopted as a guide the figure obtained by raising the incidence of the half-net assets 25 per cent. The results have been modified by a consideration of the local condition of the insecure villages. For instance, those in the Sialkot Charkhri are really Bharari in character, and would have been included in the latter circle if it had been worth while to alter all our circle statistics for the sake of a few estates. The results have also been modified by the consideration that it is unwise to put the danger rate for rabi much above double the normal harvest incidence.”

* * * * *

Scheme for the working of suspensions in Sialkot District.

THE Sialkot District is generally speaking a fairly secure tract as the average rainfall varies from 32½ inches at Zafarwal to 24½ inches at Daska. In recent times the district has not been visited by anything that might be described as famine. The spring harvest is the principal harvest and it seldom fails. Unless after a bad kharif it has seldom been necessary to suspend revenue in the rabi. But from time to time suspensions are necessary in a large number of villages, most of which are situated in the following tracts :—

Tahsil.

Circle.

Sialkot ...	...	...	Bharari.
Zafarwal	...	...	Charwa-Jatatar, the western half.
		...	Darp-Dosahi.
		...	Pasrur.
Pasrur ...	...	...	Dokandi.
		...	Darp.
Raya ...	...	...	Darp.

All these circles are insufficiently protected by irrigation either because an adequate supply of water cannot be found or because the presence of *jillan*, a fine semi-liquid clay, makes well sinking impossible. The central tract consisting of the Bharari, Pasrur and western Charwa-Jatatar is the most insecure part of the district. Its soil is somewhat inferior, and it requires good and timely rainfall. Fortunately the Bharari villages, at any rate, do not rely entirely on agriculture as their vicinity to Sialkot City and cantonment provides opportunities of employment, and the villagers make a good deal by plying carts for hire. The assessment of this circle is very light and the people as a rule are not anxious for suspensions. The Darp circles enjoy good rainfall as a rule : their soil is very fertile and retentive of moisture, but the pitch of the assessment is comparatively high, and when a bad season occurs many villages throughout the tract require relief. The Dokandi circles suffer both from drought and from flooding, and the northern villages are liable to damage from deposits of sand left by the Degh. Here and there in the Bet and Khadar circles, in the Nianda and even in the Charkhri circles of Sialkot and Pasrur there are villages which may require suspensions in times of drought or because of flooding. A general suspension scheme is really of little use in the Sialkot District because if we exclude the Bajwat, the Aik, and Charkhri circles of Daska and the tract lying to the west of the Raya Branch of the Upper Chenab Canal, there is no part of the district which may not require attention in unfavourable seasons. For this reason danger rates have been framed for the Bet Bela of Daska and the Kalar of Raya. Appendix II shows the insecure villages situated in circles which are otherwise secure.

2. The following tour is suggested as a convenient method of inspecting the tract most likely to be affected by a failure of the rains :—

Sialkot, Maharajke, Zafarwal, Dhamtal, Narowal, Kila Sobha Singh, Pasrur, Maloke, Pasrur, Badiana, Sialkot.

Halts should be made at as many of these places as possible in order to permit of circular rides through the surrounding country. Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars should see every village in which the incidence of the revenue exceeds the danger rate for that harvest, and Form A prescribed in paragraph 10, Standing Order No. 30, should be prepared for all such villages, though the Deputy Commissioner may, if he thinks fit, allow the Revenue Assistant discretion to withhold the forms of strong villages which clearly do not require any relief. Such discretion cannot safely be entrusted to Tahsildars.

3. The revenue is paid in equal instalments in kharif and rabi, but the rabi harvested area greatly exceeds that matured in kharif and the normal incidence for the harvests differs accordingly. It is entered in the Abstract Village Note Books for each village, and will be communicated to all Tahsildars. Separate danger rates have been worked out by circles for each harvest. They are given in Appendix I.

4. The scheme of suspensions contained in paragraph 561 of the Land Administration Manual is suitable as a guide for this district. It should be remembered that the kharif revenue is paid as a rule out of the sugarcane and cotton crops except in the Bharari circle which is noted for its jowar. In doubtful cases a rough calculation should be made of the value of the sugarcane and cotton crops at the prevailing prices. A deduction of 16 per cent. would represent the cost of cultivation. The result should be halved to ascertain the landlord's share. Attention should always be paid to the size of holdings and the financial condition of the village. Information on these points will be found in the village inspection notes. In this district where the level of fertility is good and variations therefrom not very great the size of holdings is generally the most important factor in determining the revenue paying capacity of a village.

5. In making recoveries care should be taken that the sums realized are definite fractions of the demand for one harvest, not of the arrears. Otherwise complicated fractions may arise making the bachh difficult and hopelessly confusing the zamindar who has to pay.

6. In this fertile district where the revenue is only 61 per cent. of Government's theoretical due it is not necessary to delay recovery of arrears beyond the first good harvest succeeding the grant of suspensions. Nor is it necessary to fetter the Deputy Commissioner's discretion with a limit to the amount of arrears that should be realized at one time. As a rule not more than half an instalment should be realized in the harvest following that when suspensions were granted. When one harvest has passed it may be possible to recover a whole instalment at once if the harvest is really good and the village concerned is a strong one with large holdings. Where holdings are small it will seldom be wise to recover more than half an instalment at a time.

APPENDIX I.—DANGER RATES.

Tahsil.	Circle.	DANGER RATE.					
		Kharif.			Rabi.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Sialkot	Bet	4	0	0	3	8	0
	Nianda	4	4	0	4	0	0
	Charkhri	4	0	0	3	8	0
	Bharari	3	0	0	3	0	0
Daska	Bet Bela	4	0	0	3	0	0
Zafarwal	Charwa-Jatatar	4	8	0	3	8	0
	Dokandi	4	12	0	3	8	0
	Darp-Dosahi	5	0	0	4	0	0
Pasrur	Pasrur	3	12	0	3	0	0
	Charkhri	5	0	0	3	0	0
	Dokandi	4	8	0	4	0	0
	Darp	5	0	0	4	0	0
Raya	Dokandi	5	8	0	4	0	0
	Kalar	5	0	0	3	8	0
	Khadar	5	0	0	3	8	0
	Darp	6	0	0	4	0	0

APPENDIX II.—LIST OF INSECURE VILLAGES.

Tahsil.	Circle.	No. Hadbast.	Name of Village.
Sialkot	Bharari	...	The whole circle.
	Bet	101	Miani Awanan.
		102	Miani Pathanan.
		122	Darya Biddar.
		122 B	Wazidke.
		149	Easir.
		153	Chhanni Gondal.
	Charkhri	249	Mand.
		251	Richhara.
		252	Matteke.
		256	Partanwali.
	Nianda	427	Kotli Said Mir.
		428	Pindi Hiran.
		430	Palaura Kalan.
		431	Kanpur.
		433	Tilakpur.
		434	Muhaddipur.
		437	Bazpur.
		439	Malagarpur.
		443	Khunjpur.
		447	Rangpur Jattan
Raya	Darp	...	The whole circle.
	Dokandi	75	Dhilli.
		76	Datewal.
		79	Chak Chaharke.
		85	Chak Thetharwali.
		91 A	Dulloana.
		96	Thetharwali.
		97	Khara.
		97 A	Chak Umra.
		97 B	Megha.
	Khadar	387	Talwandi Sher Khan,
		391	Uddomahta.
		392	Badinpur.
		393	Amra.
		394	Wazirpur Khurd.
		401	Shahaliwal.
		403	Zafarwal Dattan.
		404	Burj.
		405	Kalav.
		408	Dogar Sandhia.
		417	Miadi Malahan.
		420	Surai.
		421	Arazi Ghaziwal.
		423	Arazi Mubarakpur.
		428	Sandrana.
		432	Nangal Wahla.
		437	Kasso Bakhta.
		442	Chak Bathinda.
		460	Miadi Nano.
		462	Sahneke.
		463	Khokharke.
		464	Kakeke.

APPENDIX II.—LIST OF INSECURE VILLAGES—*concluded*.

Tahsil.	Circle.	No. Hadbast.	Name of Village.
Pasrur	Pasrur	...	The whole circle.
		...	The whole circle.
		...	The whole circle.
	Charkhri	42	Dhandal.
		52	Bhullar.
		80	Chak Randhawa.
		81	Lawera.
		83	Chak Lawera.
		97	Jakkhar.
		98	Motle.
		99	Panwana.
Zafarwal	Charwa Jatatar	...	Western half of the circle.
		...	The whole circle.
	Dokandi	242	Ratangarh.
		250	Chak Nangal.
		267 & 268	Talwandi Dialpur.
		275	Wadhala.
		282	Sanial.
		297	Sabwal.
		297 A	Marwal.

No. 51-41-II-2, dated Lahore, 28th March 1917.

From—V. CONNOLLY, Esquire, I. C. S., Senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioners, Punjab,

To—The Commissioner, Lahore Division.

With reference to your endorsement No. 90, dated 9th February 1917, forwarding a scheme prepared by the Settlement Officer for the working of suspensions in the Sialkot District, I am directed to say that the Financial Commissioner accepts the scheme but the prescription contained in paragraph 6 of the Settlement Officer's note must be read in the light of the instructions contained in paragraph 572 of the Land Administration Manual.

2. The danger rates have, the Financial Commissioner understands, been framed with special reference to the conditions of the insecure estates. This should be borne in mind when applying them, as the Settlement Officer apparently contemplates they will be applied, to estates not classed as insecure. Subject to this remark the danger rates are approved.

Glossary of vernacular terms used in the Final Settlement Report of the Sialkot District.

Vernacular word.	Meaning and explanation.
Abi ...	Land irrigated by flow or lift from a <i>nala</i> , <i>chhamb</i> or pond.
Abiana ...	Dues paid for water.
Ala lambardar ...	Chief headman.
Ala lambardari inam ...	A grant of land revenue made to a chief headman.
Arain ...	A clan of cultivators.
Arya Samaj ...	A Hindu sect.
Bachh ...	Distribution of revenue.
Bajra ...	Bulrush millet (<i>Pennisetum typhoides</i>).
Band ...	A dam.
Barani ...	Land dependent upon rainfall.
Batai ...	Rent paid by division of produce.
Bhusa ...	Straw.
Chahi ...	Irrigated from a well.
Chakota ...	A lump grain rent consisting of a fixed amount of grain, sometimes with a fixed amount of cash.
Chhamb ...	A hollow in which drainage water is collected.
Dastur-ul-amal ...	A compilation of directions for the guidance of patwaris.
Dhenkli ...	A bucket lift or well hand-lever.
Farzi watar ...	A line from a corner of one field to a corner of another field.
Ghi ...	Clarified butter.
Girdawari ...	Crop inspection and record.
Gur ...	Unrefined sugar.
Har ...	The month from the middle of June till the middle of July.
Inam ...	A grant of land revenue.
Inamdar ...	Holder of a revenue assignment.
Jamabandi ...	Record-of-rights.
Jhalar ...	Irrigation wheel.
Jillan ...	Semi-liquid clay mixed with sand.
Kalar ...	(a) Saline efflorescence, (b) soil, generally stiff and clay-like, impregnated with saline matter.
Kalrathi ...	Impregnated with salts.
Kanungo ...	A revenue official who supervises patwaris.
Karam ...	A measure of length equal in the Sialkot District to 66 inches.
Karamkan ...	Length of a side of a field.

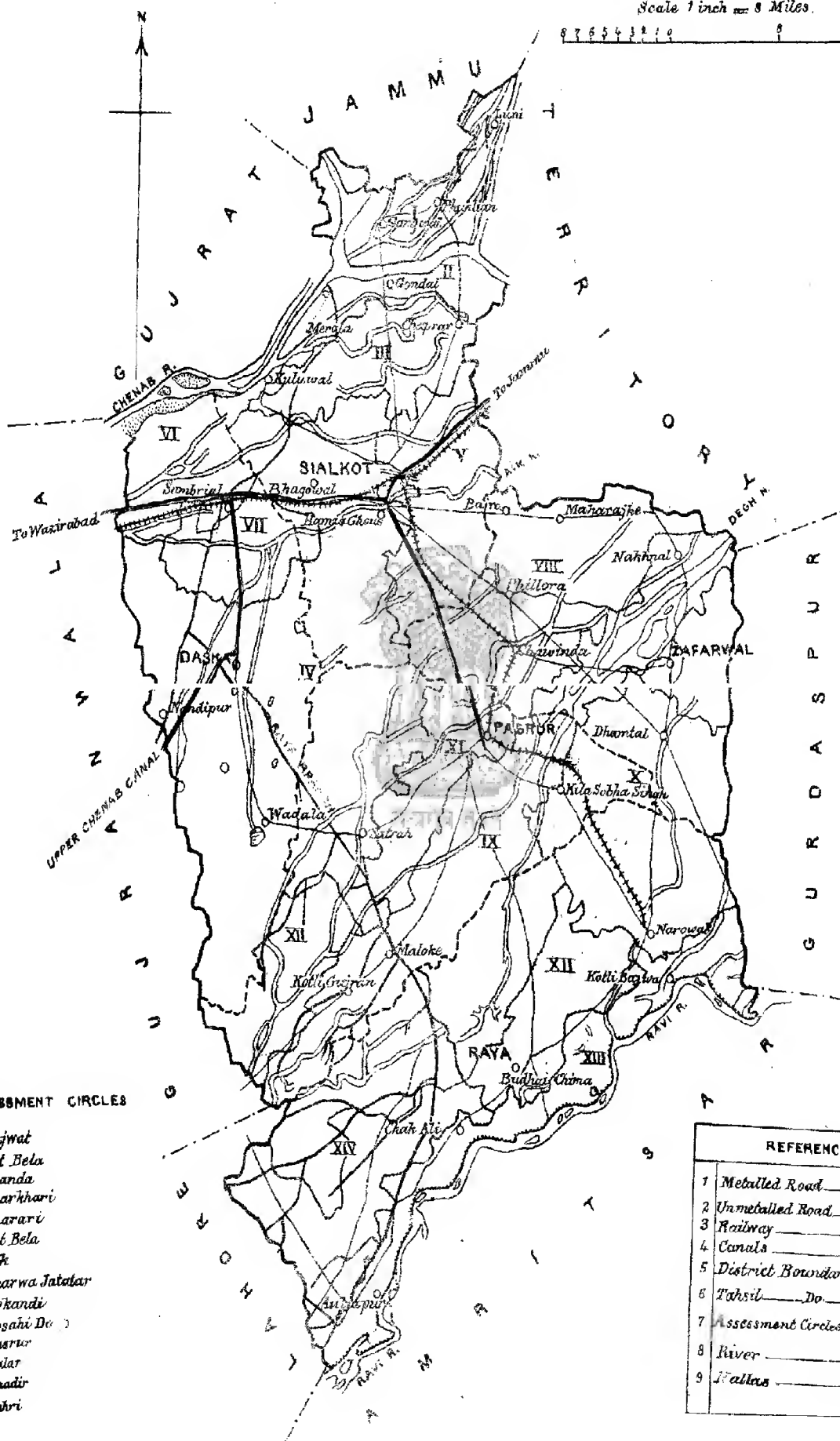
*Glossary of vernacular terms used in the Final Settlement Report of the Sialkot District—
concluded.*

Vernacular word.	Meaning and explanation.
Kharif ...	Autumn harvest.
Killa ...	Square of land equal in the Sialkot District to one acre in area.
Killabandi ...	A method of survey by marking out squares or rectangles on the ground.
Kuhl ...	Water channel.
Lakh ...	One hundred thousand.
Lambardar ...	A village headman.
Mash ...	A pulse (<i>Phaseolus radiatus</i>).
Massar ...	A lentil (<i>Ervum lens</i>).
Moth ...	A pulse (<i>Phaseolus acontifolius</i>).
Mung ...	A pulse (<i>Phaseolus mungo</i>).
Nahri ...	Irrigated from canal.
Pachotra ...	Lambardar's fee.
Patwari ...	Village revenue accountant.
Rabi ...	The spring harvest.
Rasibuti ...	Partition of land into separate plots marked by ropes.
Rohi ...	(a) A stiff clayey loam, (b) a drainage line.
Sailab ...	Affected by floods or percolation from a river.
Sinjhi ...	A fodder crop (<i>Melilot parviflora</i>).
Safedposh ...	A rural notable of less standing than a zaildar.
Safedposhi inam ...	A grant of land revenue made to a safedposh.
Tahsil ...	A sub-division of a district.
Takavi ...	Loan granted by Government to a land-owner for agricultural purposes.
Taraf ...	A sub-division of a village.
Tarmim ...	Map revision.
Toria ...	A kind of oilseed (<i>Brassica campestris</i>).
Vadanak ...	Large grained wheat.
Zail ...	An administrative sub-division.
Zaildar ...	A rural notable, the head of a zail or circle of villages.
Zaildari ...	Relating to zaildars.
Zamindar ...	A land-owner, generally a peasant proprietor.
Zamindari inam ...	A grant of land revenue made to a rural notable.

MAP OF SIALKOT DISTRICT

Scale 1 inch = 8 Miles.

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0



ASSESSMENT CIRCLES

- I Bajwat
- II Bel Bela
- III Nianda
- IV Charhori
- V Bharari
- VI Bel Bela
- VII Aik
- VIII Charwa Jatatar
- IX Dokandi
- X Doghi Do
- XI Pasru
- XII Kalar
- XIII Khadir
- XIV Nahri

REFERENCES

1	Mettalled Road	
2	Unmetalled Road	
3	Railway	
4	Canals	
5	District Boundary	
6	Tahsil	Do
7	Assessment Circles	
8	River	
9	Falls	